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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

The Richer Provinces

IF THE total income reported for income tax in the Dominion is divided by the population, the result is a per capita figure of taxable income which in itself is not of much interest. But if the same operation is performed for each province separately there emerges a startling difference of distribution as between the two wealthy provinces and the six poorer provinces, with Quebec in a middle position. If, instead of using actual dollar figures, we use an index figure of 100 for the per capita income of the whole Dominion, it will be found that British Columbia and Ontario show an index of about 150 (the Pacific province being much more variable from year to year), Quebec between 90 and 100, and the six other provinces ranging from 25 to 75, though there have been years of extreme crop failure when Saskatchewan fell to about 20.

It is this uneven distribution of taxable capacity which makes it impossible for some provinces, without Dominion aid, to maintain a "Canadian" standard of social services. It was the remedying of this condition, by the use of the Dominion taxing power to support the provincial social services, that was advocated by the Sirois Commission, whose proposals were summarily rejected at the last Dominion-Provincial Conference by British Columbia and Ontario. It was the failure of this project that led the Dominion Government to invade what is really a social service field with its Family Allowance system, which apparently just manages to keep outside the sphere assigned to the provinces by the constitution.

We earnestly hope that neither Ontario nor British Columbia, or even Quebec, will enter the forthcoming Conference with the same determination to have nothing to do with any project which would permit the Dominion to use its taxing powers in such a way as to aid the poorer provinces at the expense of the richer. We are all Canadians together. It is no virtue of Ontarians that has made their province the central one, and the most convenient for industry, of the Dominion; nor of British Columbians that has made their climate attractive to the retired wealthy class. The people of Saskatchewan are entitled to live like Canadians, and so are the people of New Brunswick, and it will be a bad day for Canada as a nation if the people of Ontario persist in saying that it is none of their business whether the people of Saskatchewan live like Canadians or not.

Back to Peace

THE end of a war always finds governments in a state of exhaustion and inertia which makes it difficult for them to make up their minds about ceasing to do the things that were necessary for the restoration of the ordinary life of peace. It is therefore a good time for the ordinary citizen to do a lot of prodding of his elected rulers. If, as is likely, he has rather got out of the habit of prodding them during the war, because of the realization that they probably knew better than he does what needed to be done to beat the enemy, he will have to get back into it, for in peace the ordinary citizen may well know better what needs to be done than a government which for several years has been chiefly attending to its military advisers.

Among the things that need to be done as promptly as possible is the return to civilian uses of a considerable number of buildings which were turned over to the military at various stages of the war. In the province of Ontario, for example, Mr. Hepburn was particularly generous in handing over to the Dominion various public buildings, the removal of whose upkeep charges caused a pleasant reduction in the provincial expenditures. Unfortunately this was accompanied by a corresponding reduction in the ability of the province to perform certain very urgently needed services. Among the buildings which Mr. Hepburn thought Ontario could do without were some devoted to the hospitalization of the insane, and others to the reforming of juvenile delinquents. Both of these happen to be very necessary services for the performance of which the province is very inadequately equipped.

We hope that Mr. Drew, who has not had to concern himself so directly with the winning of the war as the Dominion Government, is already prodding the latter authority with a view to getting these buildings back. One of them has been employed during the war for the internment of German officer prisoners, who are understood to have been extremely comfortable in it. The sooner these gentry can be returned to the slightly less luxurious conditions now prevailing in their native land, the better it will be for Ontario. Another has been employed for the very valuable work of training Wrens, but by this time the Canadian Navy must be adequately supplied with these ladies and it should be possible to reduce if not abolish the training organization. We hope that Mr. Drew, or his appropriate Minister, will write a good vigorous letter to Mr. King, or *his* appropriate Minister, every week until the buildings are back in the service for which they were intended, and for which they are urgently needed.

Many Japs now taken prisoner learn for the first time that Germany has quit. "You're next," they're told.

The Gestapo Inquiry

WE ARE not at all disposed, and we do not think the Ontario public is disposed, to censure Mr. Jolliffe for bringing the matter of Mr. Osborne-Dempster to general attention. About the wisdom and propriety of the method which he chose for doing so there may be two opinions, and we confess to thinking that he made a grave error in bringing Mr. Drew's name into his charges without a shred of evidence beyond Mr. Rowe's very hazy memory of a letter of which Mr. Rowe thought he had seen the letterhead, the opening sentence, and the signature. But the fact that Mr. Drew knew nothing about the Osborne-Dempster operations does not make them any the less unsatisfactory as a performance paid for by the money of the taxpayers of Ontario.

The war has now been ended in Europe and is probably not far from its end in Japan. There seems to be no further need of a bureau and a filing cabinet maintained by the provincial police to which employers can resort to find out whom they can safely employ in munitions factories, and advertisers to find out whom they can, not quite so safely, denounce as Communists in advertisements. We hope that the bureau which Mr. Osborne-Dempster seems to have been running more or less by himself will be closed down, and its reports, of which there seem to have been a great many copies made, will be destroyed, although it might not be a bad idea to send one copy of each item to the person reported on. The editor-in-chief of SATURDAY NIGHT will be pleased and interested to receive a copy of his item, and so, we are sure, will Provost Cosgrave, the Very Rev. Peter Bryce, and several other eminently respectable gentlemen who got into the list through an entirely justifiable interest in civil liberties.

We can congratulate Mr. Justice LeBel on his able conduct of what must at times have been a very difficult inquiry to keep in order. However we feel that some gratitude is also due to the numerous individuals and organizations who, although mentioned in the evidence, did not feel it necessary to make a personal appearance in order to maintain their innocence.

Religion and Radio

THE Anglican Synod of Toronto recently adopted a resolution on religious broadcasting, in which it called for the prohibition of commercial broadcasting during the standard hours for church service on Sunday—eleven to noon and seven to eight — and protested against the increased booking of such commer-

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DEAR MR. EDITOR

Says Bilingualism Is Difficult and Not Conducive to Unity

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

WE would expect a U. of T. Graduate to know that there is a vast difference between teaching a few individuals to speak Spanish and Portuguese in order to fit them for the trade and diplomatic service of Canada in South America and converting Canadians to French-English bilingualism.

The objective behind the drive for bilingualism in Canada is not bilingualism in itself, but the spreading of the French language as a means of maintaining French culture, a culture representing pre-revolutionary and mediaeval France. It is an attempt to isolate French Canadians to prevent their contamination with ideas of freedom and liberty cherished by "les Anglais".

An English-speaking citizen who has lived in Quebec, and having made an unsuccessful attempt to master the French tongue, it is my experience that it is impossible for the individual with ordinary ability to become bilingual unless one is thrust in a position where the other fellow does not speak your language. It is, therefore, not possible for the great masses of people of any nation to become so and the use of more than one language by a people only means confusion, serious handicap, unnecessary expense and, in the case of Canada, disunity, split personality and divided aim.

Because of Quebec's close economic relationship with the rest of Canada, the United States and Britain, it would seem that French Canadians in Quebec would adapt themselves to English, yet the amount of time devoted to the teaching of English on the school curriculum was reduced a number of years ago by a Quebec administration. Does this look like a common understanding and goal, Mr. U. of T. Grad?

When the United States acquired Florida from Spain, bought Louisiana from France and annexed California, New Mexico and Texas from Mexico, the people of these areas were compelled to adopt the common language of the nation to which they were joined and the public school system as well. This policy is responsible for the larger measure of unity enjoyed by the United States in peacetime and for her united war effort. No conquered people in history have received such leniency as French Canadians, yet now they are aiming at overpowering the institution of freedom and liberty in Canada which ensured their very survival.

The B.N.A. Act limited bilingualism to the Houses of Parliament at Ottawa and courts falling directly under its authority and the Legislature of Quebec and the courts of that province. It did not give special rights to the French language in Canadian schools or in any other place.

Bilingualism in Canada, if continued, means eventually an attempt to force the abandonment of our support for the ideology known as the cooperation of democratically ruled states as a pattern for a future world order and the certainty of trouble ahead.

Mt. Albert, Ont. BILINGUAL FAILURE

Bilingualism Favored

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

MANY thanks to the writer of the letter headed "Warranted Rebuke" in your issue of June 23. It is surely not a sign of moral depravity to be born of French-Canadian lineage, and to speak French when it happens to be the mother tongue of the speaker.

If every person claiming to be Canadian could speak both French and English, our national life would be greatly enriched. Our French-speaking fellow-citizens have done much more to promote bilingual culture in this country than we English-speaking Canadians have done. Let us stop yapping at them because of this, and emulate them by promoting among people of our tongue a serviceable knowledge of French. Personally I have no acquaintance with the French language, and I regret it.

Unionville, Ont. ALEX D. BRUCE

Is the Ballot Secret?

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

RELATIVE to the letter sent by a government employee to you and published in the issue of June 16 regarding the secrecy of the present-day ballot, I wish to state definitely that my ballot, in the last Dominion election had a number on it as well as the returning officer's initials. This has been so several times in different elections. I have never made a point of challenging it because I dislike making a scene. I believe what the government employee says is exactly so.

Toronto, Ont. LANCELOT BARNES

Of Newfoundland

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

RESPECTING Mr. Goldwin Gregory's letter in your issue of June 2, Labrador was named after John Cabot's pilot of 1498; Bradore Bay and Le Bras d'Or, Cape Breton, were corruptions. It must suffice here to say about our Newfoundland government, that Gilbert took formal possession in 1583 but the English had been lords over all there since the days of Cabot. Mr. Gregory's enumeration of the various changes of Labrador's government is correct.

It was decided, (in my opinion, in 1763), that the Labrador fishery could be more efficiently administered from St. John's, by merchants and seamen past masters of that business, than by Montreal.

There were two Labradors. In the southern part the West Country settlers had intermarried with Indians and Esquimaux and their social and physical condition was low. It was to these that my friend Dr. Grenfell came to minister.

The other Labrador as far as Ungava Bay was known to the Norse about 1000 A.D. While there are no continuous records, the ships of Devonshire and Conception Bay, Nfld., I consider, had visited this region from 1498 forward, partly to find a way to China, partly to fish, the latter a seasonal trade which left no permanent settlements in Labrador. This fishery was a resultant of the great Icelandic one, which the English had controlled for several centuries.

Now, regarding the timber districts, the mines and the immense power to be developed by the Grand Falls, discovered by my friend H. G. Bryant of Philadelphia, surely the exploitation of these sources of wealth should be under the control of the Newfoundland government for the benefit of its people and not handed over to some Canadian corporation. Surely Canada has enough undeveloped country without robbing her elder sister. The cost of the Goose Bay airport was borne by the English government. Canada has secured no trading rights there.

Financial relief of Newfoundland should be in accord with the generous way other debtor countries are being treated. Surely the tide should turn at long last for this "Land of historic misfortune".

Winnipeg, Man. G. R. F. PROWSE

Supplement Mercator

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

REFERRING to your article on the Front Page of the issue of May 12, on the so-called misleading Mercator's projection, and the desirability of making new maps free from drawbacks, it might not be out of place to observe that the errors appear to lie more in the mind of the writer of the article than in the features of the projection.

It is well-known that an ideal map of the spherical earth on a flat surface, giving at the same time a truthful representation of all important features (such as shapes, directions, areas, distances) is impossible. Different types of map are needed to portray different features. Anyone ignoring this does so at his own peril; and if he will not take the trouble to look behind the face-value of a map, no map that can be made will be anything but a death-trap for him.

Whether or not the writer of the article is fully aware of this I would not dare to opine, but his words are, I think, at least liable to be construed by the unwary as implying that when, (in the course of a few weeks' time?) map-makers have wakened up, all will be simple to the laziest mentality. That would be a serious misconception.

Is it necessary to recall the time-honored fact that only a globe can give a completely accurate picture of the spherical earth? As far as flat maps go, Mercator's is in most ways more meritorious than most others, and, being generally well understood, is less liable to serious misunderstanding when used intelligently. But let us, of course, have more other maps to supplement, not to replace, Mercator's.

Halifax, N.S. C. WALMSLEY

Fires in Schools

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN THE last few years there have been a number of tragic and costly fires in schools, convents, etc., throughout the country.

In a good many instances, the buildings that burned were outside city limits and, therefore, not afforded the protection of a competent fire brigade. Some of these institutions deliberately build outside city limits to avoid heavy taxation. Some of these institutions are equipped with so-called modern fire apparatus, but there is no guarantee that those who would use the apparatus in the event of fire are competent, or have scientific knowledge of the way to put out fires. The latest example of this is a fire in St. Anne's Academy in Kamloops, B.C.

The city fire brigade was able to cope with this fire but were not required to, by law, and had there been another fire in the city, the damage to the Academy would, in all probability, have been total destruction and far more serious than it was. The material loss is, in itself, serious enough but when the thought is taken into consideration, that the lives of hundreds of children are at stake, it would seem to the writer that steps should be taken to enact legislation to force these institutions to provide themselves with sufficient modern fire fighting equipment, and to guarantee the presence of competent employees trained in the use of this equipment.

Revelstoke, B.C. GEORGE H. PATRICK

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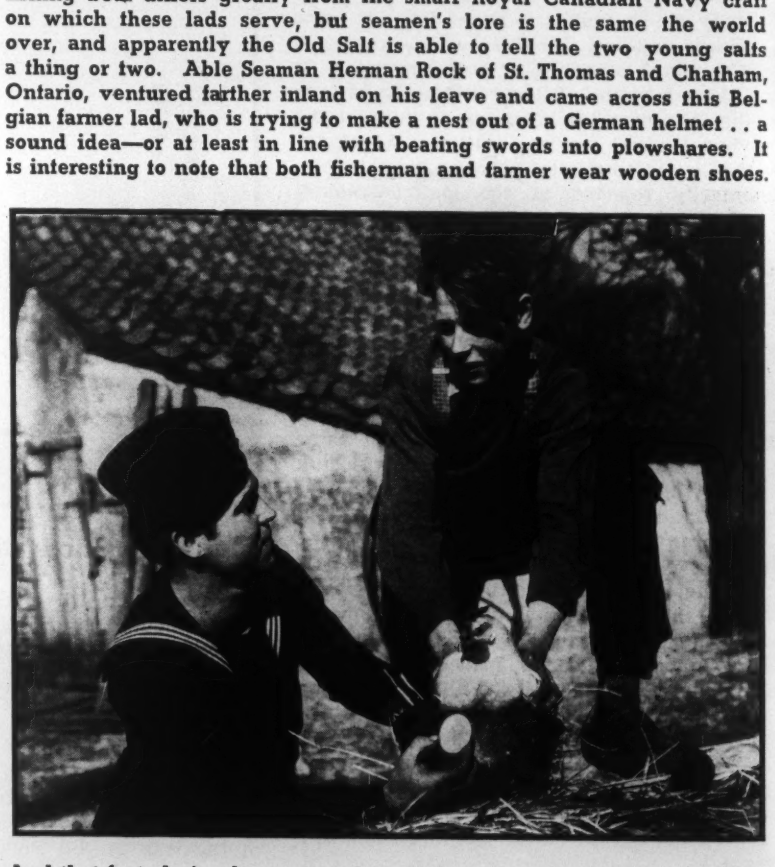
Canadian Sailors Enjoy Shore Leave in Belgium

Canadian sailors on shore leave in Belgium found many things to see and do. Fascinated by their first taste of continental atmosphere, these two, Telegraphist Charles Kram, Regina (left), and Able Seaman Michael Savage of Valleyfield, Quebec, sat on the bow of an old Belgian fishing schooner and chatted with the old fisherman. The weathered old fishing boat differs greatly from the smart Royal Canadian Navy craft on which these lads serve, but seamen's lore is the same the world over, and apparently the Old Salt is able to tell the two young salts a thing or two. Able Seaman Herman Rock of St. Thomas and Chatham, Ontario, ventured farther inland on his leave and came across this Belgian farmer lad, who is trying to make a nest out of a German helmet . . a sound idea—or at least in line with beating swords into plowshares. It is interesting to note that both fisherman and farmer wear wooden shoes.



And that fact obviously suggested to all these Canadian tars that wooden shoes were just the right buy to send as souvenirs to the folks back home. "I'll have two of those and one of these!" Petty Officer Leon Dontingey of Montreal tells the smiling Belgian sales girl. Evidently Stoker George Myles of Toronto finds his companion's working knowledge of French very advantageous. And everybody is happy about the whole transaction. The trade in wooden shoes, of all styles and sizes, certainly reaches a new high, when Canadian sailors are on leave.

The Front Page

(*Continued from Page One*)

cials as tending to restrict the opportunity for the broadcasting of actual religious services.

This resolution suggests that Anglican thinking on the subject of religious broadcasting has not progressed very much since 1930, when the art of broadcasting was relatively speaking in its infancy. The idea that an actual church service, put on the air, makes a good religious broadcast has long since been abandoned by all professional authorities on broadcasting. The British Broadcasting Corporation is not (as yet) bothered by the conflict between commercial and sustaining broadcasts, all its output being of the latter variety, but it has no enthusiasm whatever for the broadcasting of church services except of the most special and widely interesting kind—Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's memorial services and the like. Its Director of Religious Broadcasting, James B. Welch, says in his article in the 1945 *B.B.C. Year Book*: "The day is passing—we hope—when a religious broadcast is achieved simply by placing a microphone in a church for listeners to eavesdrop on the worship being offered to God . . The purpose of religious broadcasting is religious; it is not nostalgic, it is not merely to give pleasure to listeners and remind them of the familiar and the loved."

The same idea is penetrating to Canada. The Committee on Radio of the United Church of Canada has this year issued a booklet, "Microphones and Ministers," by John S. Crosbie, in which there is not a single reference to the broadcasting of an actual service. There is however a statement that "few listeners can be fully attentive for longer than fifteen minutes at a time." (The average church service lasts an hour.) And there is a warning that "listeners must never be regarded as part of a congregation of people." These two principles—which are both fundamental to the art of radio appeal—are obviously incompatible with the idea of broadcasting any ordinary religious service.

If the Synod really desired to get the largest possible audience for the most effective kinds of religious broadcasting, it would be promoting some research into the character and length of the religious broadcasts which have the largest following in the United States and Great Britain, and into the question of the times of day at which it is most easy to capture the attention of listeners for such broadcasts. It would not then be likely to advocate the putting on the air of actual services at the Sunday evening periods when there is the maximum of competition from some of the most powerful commercial programs in the United States—programs which cannot be excluded from the Canadian air for the simple reason that if they are not carried on the Canadian stations listeners will merely turn the dial to the nearest American station from which they can be heard.

The Persisting Race

THE impassioned little volume of Dr. Lorne Pierce, "A Canadian People", might be a dangerous thing to introduce into Canadian thinking in 1945 if it were not for its transparent honesty. For it preaches the dogma of the assimilation of French Canada, and that dogma spells death to the Dominion. Fortunately Dr. Pierce is too honest to support his thesis by distorted evidence—though he does fall into one or two odd errors, as when he joins "Maria Chapdelaine" with "the extremist writings of fanatical priests and journalists" and dubs the whole group "the Koran" of the Laurentian Islam, "the bible of all the prejudices, the very gospel of hysterical hatred."—That about "Maria Chapdelaine"!

"There can be no Confederation if races persist as races". Well, the French-Canadian race has persisted, is determined to persist, and has constitutional guarantees for its chief means of persistence—its language and its schools. We rather think the British-Canadian race is determined to persist, though it does (or did until recently) admit outsiders into its culture-group more readily than the French-Canadians do, provided they learn to play golf. Lord Tweedsmuir, in a passage actually quoted on Dr. Pierce's title-page, spoke of liking to think of Canada, "with her English and French peoples", as making a different contribution to North American civilization from that of the United States, a contribution from "the great Mediterranean tradition" which was surely not a tradition of melting-pots.

Dr. Pierce has been naturally and rightly distressed at the recent extravagances of racialism in Canada. But he writes as if they were not extravagances but the normal thing, the general attitude of the peoples of the two sections. Why does he recite the fact that Mr. Houde in 1938 said that if Canada were to find herself at war with Italy French-Canadians would be found on the side of Italy against England? Mr. Houde is a comedian who a few weeks ago was soundly defeated in a parliamentary election; and Canada did find herself at war with Italy and not a single French-Canadian was found on Italy's side. Let us not judge our nation by the silliest of the things that some of us have written or uttered for no better reason than that they "looked like a good idea at the time."

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THE UNBELIEVERS

Dedicated to the Montreal periodical *Relations*

"WE had no need to fight."
Now in this manner speak philosophers
Nourished on Plato, Paul, the Stagirite,
Taking the bold Ignatius as their guide,
Speaking with tongues of science and the arts
Proudly serene, yet lowly in their pride.

This land was far away,
Leagues upon watery leagues from Tokio
Or from the men who worshipped Nordic clay
And spat upon tarboosh and gabardine;
So they declared in self-assured content
And wondered what the bugle-tone could mean.

But Men of Silence knew
Of each reconnaissance in Arctic isles,
Each weather-station with an alien crew,
Each little spy-ship off our icy coasts,
Each trained *gauleiter* eager for The Day;
—Winged Men of Silence at their listening posts.

But when their tale was told
Philosophers were niggard in belief.
What force (they said) could brave our searing cold?
What wings? What soldiery? So with surprise
They heard the drums' mad rolling in the street
And read the news with unregarding eyes.

Had we no need to fight,
When submarines were lurking off Matane,
Tearing our ships to fragments in the night?
—Urbane philosophers, a learned crew,
Taking incredibles like sugar-pills
Rejecting truth as if 'twere hemlock-brew.

J. E. MIDDLETON

Collective Self-Defence

IN HIS very important speech in Ottawa, Field Marshal Smuts developed more definitely a point which had already been made in these columns concerning the Charter of the United Nations. This is the fact that in the event of disagreement in the Council owing to the requirement of unanimity among the Great Powers, any Regional Group which has an agreement for collective self-defence is entitled to take action against a would-be aggressor. In addition, the term Regional Group is not limited by any geographical area, for the Field Marshal expressly referred to the British Empire and Commonwealth as "the oldest and most successful Regional Group in the world." It is obvious that any powerful Regional Group can do a great deal to offset the impotence of the Security Council when it is restrained from action by the dissent of a single Great Power.

Marshal Smuts goes so far as to describe this as a way by which "the veto may be bypassed", and the phrase does not appear exaggerated. The fact that the Security Council is itself divided means that in such cases it cannot intervene *against* the Regional Group. It is of course true that the Regional Group will usually be dominated by one or other of the Great Powers, and if that power were one of those opposed to action by the Security Council it would naturally be opposed to action by the Regional Group. But this would very seldom be the case. It requires only one Great Power out of five to veto action by the Security Council; and it is highly unlikely that this Great Power would also be the one which dominates in the Regional Group against which an act of aggression is being performed. It is important to note that resistance to this act of aggression, on the part of the Regional Group, while not expressly authorized by an act of the United Nations authority is quite expressly authorized by the general terms of the Charter, and that that authorization could only be cancelled by a specific act of the Security Council declaring that there is no aggression, an act which itself requires unanimity on the part of the five Great Powers.

Helping the Reader

WE HAVE long admired the art of editorializing in news headlines as it has been developed in recent years by some elements in the Canadian daily press, but we think the high record for this was reached last week by the Toronto *Telegram*. It published an entirely factual cable despatch giving nothing but a part of the text of a London *Times* editorial on the recognition by Great Britain of the Warsaw Government, together with the observation that it was representative of the general attitude of the British press. Over this statement of facts, in its news columns, the *Telegram* printed the heading, in large letters: "London Poles Sent Packing With Insults."

The care thus taken by the news editor to ensure that his readers shall know what to think about the language of the London *Times* on an important act of the British Government cannot be too highly commended. The readers of the Toronto *Star*, which printed the same despatch with a neutral heading, were left without any such guidance, and many of them may have failed—as we should indeed have failed ourselves—to perceive that the comments of the *Times* were "insults."

The Passing Show

THE London *Times* says that "Mackenzie King has lost none of his capacity to read the minds of his countrymen". It might be added that the feat is all the more remarkable because Mr. King is able to do it in two languages.

•

Alexander Hancock, the election opponent of Mr. Churchill, in making his platform a working day of one hour for everyone, made the mistake of not allowing time off for a cup of tea.

•

Anyone requiring the complete record of the San Francisco United Nations Conference, containing something like 30 million words, may secure it for $100. We shall wait for the Hollywood version, and get it for not more than 60 cents, with music and a precision dance line thrown in.

•

A columnist picturesquely refers to the Berlin meeting of the Big Three as the planning of a new world on the ashes of the old. This suggests that the site of the next meeting may very well be Tokyo where a further supply of ashes is under preparation.

•

Travelling in these days is so full of surprises that we are inclined to believe the story of a Toronto country commuter who was pushed onto a train at Union Station and couldn't get off until he reached Vancouver.

•

A Canadian Press wire recently reported the story of a Welsh lady who, celebrating her 112th birthday, attributed her longevity to never having had a boy friend. In the opinion of our office stenographer, the price paid by the dear old lady was far too high.

•

If the report is true that Goering has lost over 30 pounds in captivity, it is possible that an ordinary rope will suffice after all.

•

Simple

Everybody wants a world
Glittering and golden,
All the battle-banners furled,
All the pretty lawns dew-pearled,
Mars bechained and holden.

Everybody knows the way
He may stop afflicting.
Let all peoples, every day,
Do as I am pleased to say,
And no contradicting!

J. E. M.

•

A revolutionary type of washing machine is being developed that will make home laundering simple and equal to a professional job. (Wall Street Journal). We are not enthusiastic. The last time we sent a couple of shirts to the laundry, we got back a bed-sheet.

•

"The supply of woollen underclothing will show an increase by the fall," reports a trade journal. We will be satisfied if we get enough to scratch along through the winter.

•

A complete neolithic man many thousands of years old is reported to have been found in a Colorado excavation. His condition is as good as can be expected.

•

It looks as though William Joyce (Lord Haw-Haw), by declaring himself to be an American citizen, prefers the embracing warmth of the electric chair to the cold detachment of the noose.

•

A Washington newspaper reports that films coming out of Hollywood are preserved for posterity in the Library of Congress. It is just as well that posterity should know what we had to live through.

•

A manufacturer announces that the jeep will make an ideal little family car. Quite likely—at a pinch.

•

The T.C.A. fare for the flight to Britain will be not more than $525 plus tax, but it must not be forgotten that this includes lunch.

•

We now know why the Germans have been clamoring for a "place in the sun". It was to work their sun gun from, — the suns of guns!

•

The Canadians marched into Berlin last week — almost twenty-seven years late.

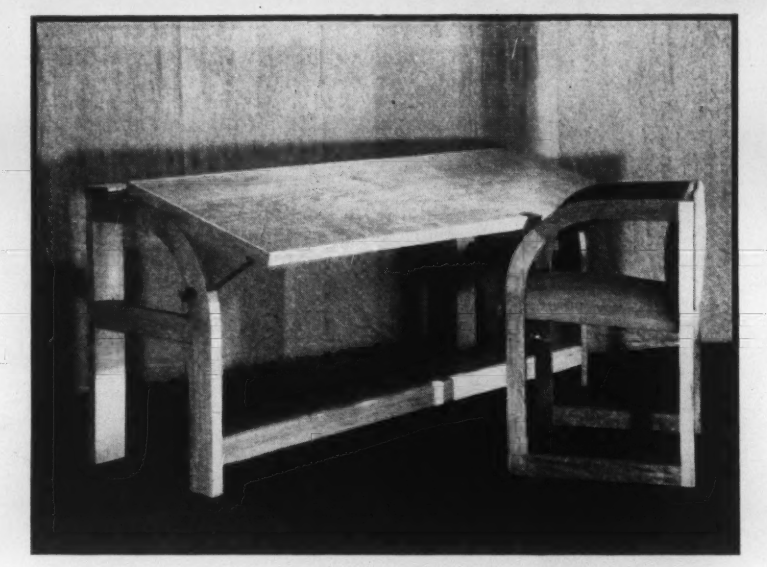
•

We doubt if Montreal will let Toronto take away its world record for the number of street-car strikes per annum.

•

With the European war and all the elections over, the people of Ontario should be very thankful to Mr. Jolliffe for seeing that they get something to read in the papers.

L'Ecole du Meuble Continues Craft Tradition



Of sliced birch is this graceful chair and desk for drafting, designed for architect's studio by Marcel Parizeau, A.R.C.A.

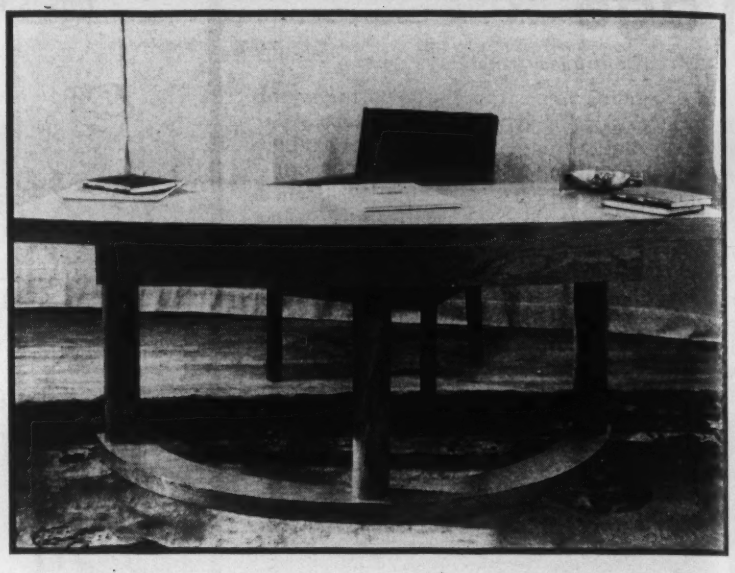
By Miriam Chapin

THE artisan has been honored in Quebec since the earliest days of the province, when his services were indispensable. The wood-carving of the old churches, the household cupboards and benches now so prized testify to the skill and taste of the first voyagers from France. The tradition of craftsmanship continues in the importance and respect accorded in our own times to the French-Canadian designer and carver. L'Ecole du Meuble, the school for furniture, is particularly a Quebec contribution to Canadian culture.

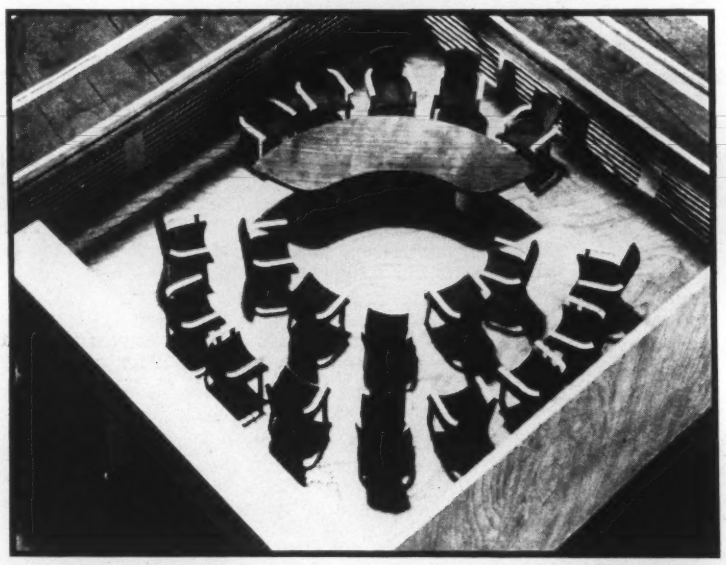
The present exhibition held in the building which houses it at the corner of Dorchester and Berri streets in Montreal includes a wide variety of work, from the solid small tables made by the younger pupils to models for chapels and assembly halls constructed by hopeful young architects, and drawings and paintings by all ages. There is emerging, though not yet fully determined, a push toward a distinctive Canadian style of design, using the native woods and making use of familiar objects as motifs for fabrics.

The school is under the secretariat of the Province, and is part of the provincial patronage of the arts; it has no relation to the city schools. Tuition is low, and any talented pupil can obtain aid and encouragement if financially unable to continue. It was first started as a section of the Montreal Technical School, but in 1935 became a separate organization, under the directorship of Mr. Jean-Marie Gauvreau, D.S.P. With the aid of French ministers and consuls, it has acquired a magnificent collection of old French furniture and textiles, which serve its historical studies. It has also a library of some 30,000 volumes, under the charge of Mr. Maurice Gagnon, well-known writer on art. Besides its regular courses, it offers evening work in home-planning to young women who have day-time jobs, and Saturday morning classes to children.

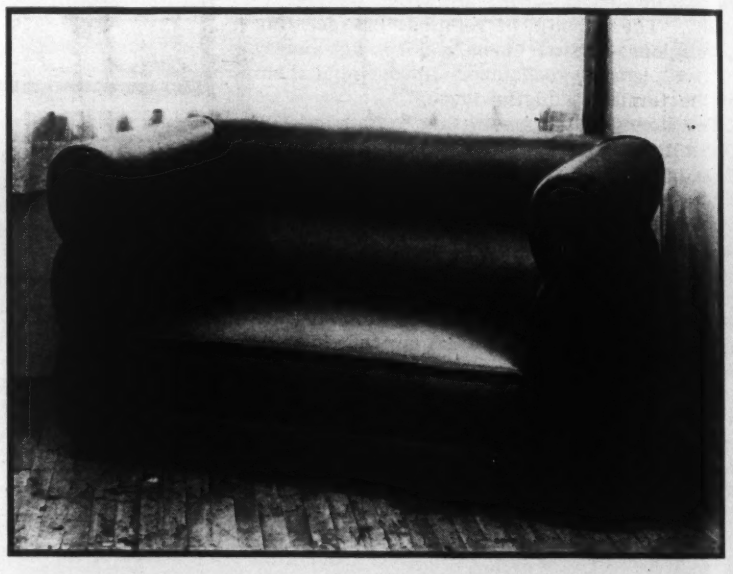
Its influence on the life of the province is growing; it stands firmly for the principle that art must grow from handicrafts, that beauty in everyday things which young people see about them all the time is the foundation for appreciation of great art. L'Ecole du Meuble is performing its function in demonstrating this not only to Quebec, but to the whole Dominion.



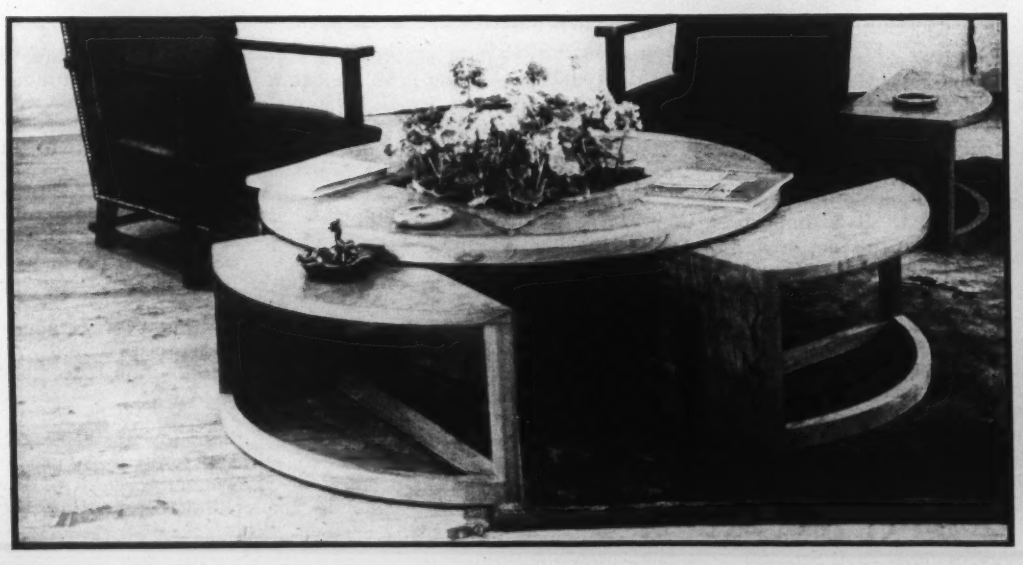
Professor Parizeau achieves unusual yet pleasing contrast in this wild cherry desk with semi-circular base and rhomboid top.



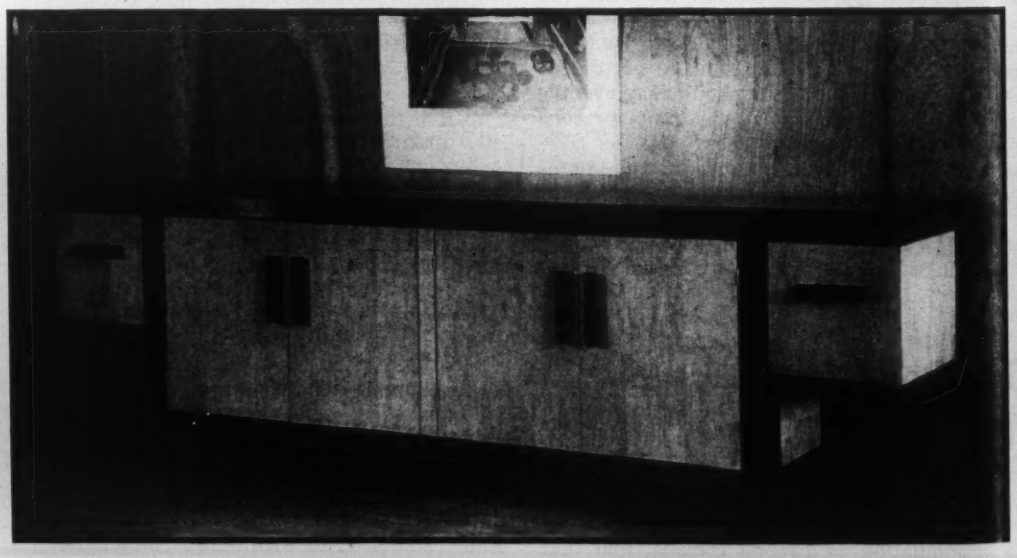
This model for a community centre by Robert Lavoie, a student, is strikingly free from the ornate or the drably conventional.



Suggesting comfort yet well-adapted to modern decor is this red leather apartment-size settee, designed by M. Parizeau.



Set of fitted tables for living room, handy for casual snacks or more formal tea parties.



Definitely modernistic is this walnut and bird's-eye maple buffet designed by Pierre Petel.

Utilitarian simplicity marks this bedroom suite which employs native wood (bleached oak).

Of habitant inspiration is this Quebec birch dining room suite, by Prof. Henri Beaulac.

Time Is Ripe for Revaluation of British Art

This section of an altar-piece, painted by an unknown English artist (1400), is a rare example of religious painting to survive the Reformation.

In this example of Stuart portraiture (Charles I, 1624, by Daniel Mytens) a greater elegance of the figure supplements the Tudor precision of drawing.

By Robert H. Hubbard

PERHAPS no other school of painting has suffered so much in the past at the hand of critics as the British. Characteristic understatement about things English is partially responsible for the misunderstandings, because the British have until recently allowed their art to rise or fall in the estimation of the world according to the whims of foreign critics. Unfortunately the latter were not in a position to see or write about the enormous treasure of British painting hidden away in innumerable private collections. They rated Reynolds and the few other eighteenth century masters whom they knew in public collections somewhat beneath contemporary Europeans, while conceding a provincial sort of originality to a few painters like Hogarth, Gainsborough and Constable. These critics always saw British painting through European trained eyes, and were often ignorant of its cultural sources. Unconscious of any continuity of tradition, they decided that British painting was derivative and unoriginal.

Though in recent years British scholarship has been brought to bear on the history of art, this opinion is still current in many quarters. One still hears questions like this: what would English painting have been without a Holbein to give it a start in the sixteenth century, a Van Dyck to bring it up to date in the seventeenth, or a Cézanne to give it inspiration in the twentieth century? This is really not a very fair question, for European schools at no time had qualms over appropriating whatever they wished from other schools, including the British.

Admittedly, British painting has been characterized by remarkable vicissitudes. At rare intervals —but important ones—British art was literally inundated by foreign styles; but we hear too much about these short periods and too little of the long ones of independent native development. The time is ripe for a revaluation of British art.

THE representative British collection in the National Gallery of Canada provides good material for a study of the British tradition. It begins with a rare example of pre-Reformation religious painting, *Christ Carrying the Cross,* a small panel painting of the early fifteenth century. Its fine linear design reminds one of the earlier periods in the Middle Ages when British art held a position of pre-eminence and the British schools of line drawing for manuscript illumination radiated their influence all over the continent.

Linearism is supplemented here and in the Tudor period by a patterning in flat areas of color—a taste which is to be understood in connection with the English preoccupation with heraldry. Between the time of Henry VIII and Elizabeth English linearism and planar design completely overcame the Renaissance modelling and chiaroscuro of the urbane Holbein, and was responsible for the distinctive style which is reflected in Queen Elizabeth's own injunctions to her serjeant-painter, Nicholas Hilliard: he was not to disguise her with shadows but paint her "in an open ally of a goodly garden where no tree was neere nor any shadow at all."

ELEMENTS of Renaissance naturalism, however, came with Holbein to stay. With gusto the Tudor painters like John Eworth bent their skill to the most exact realism of facial features and a meticulous rendition of clothing and accessories. The nation of wool weavers and shopkeepers was very conscious of the value of such things and based its art solidly on them, rather than emulating the ideal conceptions and grandiose decorative schemes of the Italians.

Thus British painting reflects the Englishman's approach to the world around him. In the Tudor painter's careful painting of fabrics, in the nature studies of eighteenth and nineteenth century artists, and above all in the superb landscapes of Constable, it is not mere materialism that is at the bottom of this art, but a respect which amounts to reverence for the land, its vegetation, its houses and its people.

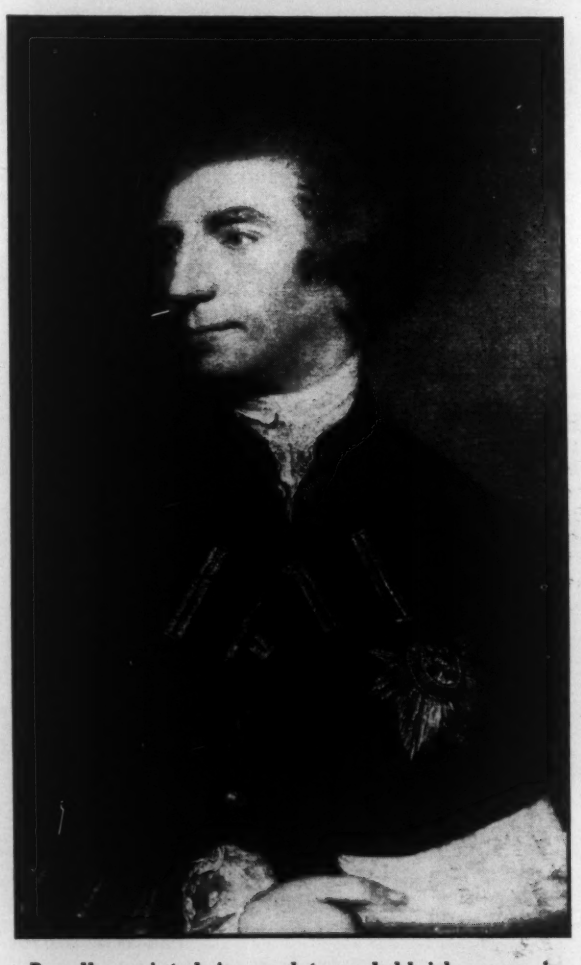
The several types of painting employed in England also set British painting off from that of other countries. Religious painting was abolished in the Reformation and portraiture alone survived, to be carried on by Lely and Kneller and brought to a climax by Reynolds. The realistic portrait group evolved imperceptibly into the "conversation piece" which represented persons in characteristic action along with the things which formed their environment — particular rooms or houses or landed estates. Hogarth and Gainsborough were the masters of this type.

Closely related to the conversation piece is the narrative pic-

(*Continued on Page* 15)

Photos—Courtesy of National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa

Typical of the Tudor period is the meticulous rendition of face, clothing and accessories in this portrait of Lady Dacre (1555) painted by John Eworth.



Broadly painted in scarlets and bluish greys is this Reynolds portrait of Lord Amherst, the commander of the British forces who captured Canada.

The Graham Children (1742) by William Hogarth (on loan from the National Gallery, London) is a brilliant study of still life, costumes, faces, animals.

John Constable's Hampstead Heath (1821) is rich with the genuine tones of the lush English landscape. Unlike Turner he depends, not on imagination, but on direct observation.

Holman Hunt's portrait of Henry Wentworth Monk (1858), 19th century Zionist, is in the direct realistic tradition and is as craftsmanlike as that of the earlier Tudor artists.

Labor Wants A Real Voice In Future Controlling

By MURRAY COTTERILL

Labor has been asking unsuccessfully, Mr. Cotterill says, for a greater say in industrial controls all during the war. Now that the war is over, and the arguments that have been used against a greater voice have disappeared, it is again pressing the issue.

If control and planning is to continue there will be a choice to be made between the government-management control of the war and Tripartite Industry Councils as in effect in Britain, Australia and New Zealand.

Secretary of the Toronto Labor Council, the writer is a labor spokesman who believes that it is important that we know all sides of labor-management arguments.

TRIPARTITE Industry Councils have been unsuccessfully proposed all during the war by Canadian labor unions as an improvement on the purely management - government type of industrial control utilized by the Department of Munitions and Supply. They are again being proposed now that the war in Europe is over; this time as agencies to plan and supervise industrial reconversion. Should the presently unsettled battle between continued government control and a return to pre-war uncoordinated initiative be settled in favor of continued government control, these union demands will have to be given serious consideration by those in charge of our postwar destinies.

The idea of an "Industry Council" is unfamiliar to most Canadians. But such bodies are important and war-proven institutions in Great Britain and in our sister Dominions of Australia and New Zealand.

Whereas, in Canada, our Munitions and Supply Department controlled wartime industry through officials loaned by some large company within each industrial grouping, Britain and the antipodean Dominions used a tripartite authority for the same job. That authority included representatives of the working forces unions within each industry as well as representatives of management. Furthermore, while we in Canada have maintained at least three other distinct government agencies for the settlement of labor relations, wage problems and manpower disposition, Britain and the Dominions of the south seas were able to handle much of the same work through the same self-governing industry councils which supervised prodution and planning.

Any idea of tripartite control has been given scant consideration in wartime Canada. Our American neighbors gave organized labor some voice in those agencies which compared to our Munitions and Supply Department, but here, except for one or two individual exceptions, the doors of M. and S. were closed tightly to the unions. Its offices and corridors saw industrial Canada only from the top down through the frosted glass of management offices. Even its liaison with the Labor Department was handled by men drawn from plant personnel work.

The closest things to tripartite authorities which have emerged are the Advisory Committees and Courts of Referees connected with the Unemployment Insurance Commission and National Selective Service, the War Labor (Wage) Boards, the Labor Relations Boards and the Labor-Management Production Committees which are scattered sparsely throughout the country.

No Administrative Voice

All these committees and boards are either advisory or, at the best, administrative. None have any real authority. The Advisory Committees to N.S.S. and Unemployment Insurance are defined by their own first name. The Courts of Referees merely judge appeals on the basis of regulations sent down from above. The War Labor Boards and Labor Relations Boards are similarly limited. Both have actually taken away from labor unions even the right of final decision on wages or bargaining issues which they possessed prior to the war.

The Labor-Management Production Committees are even more helpless. Set up only when acceptable to each separate employer they bear the name "Labor"-Management since, in most of them, no actual organization of workers names the employee representatives. Their activities are little more, in practice, than an extension of familiar "suggestion box" schemes and cannot be compared in any way with the over-all power and authority which would be possessed by the proposed Industrial Councils.

The idea of tripartite authority within an industry doesn't stop with tripartite planning and over-all direction of industry toward some specified social end. Britain and the other Dominions were also able to bring into each self-governing industrial council much of the responsibility given out here to other agencies.

Industry-Wide in Australia

In Australia, for example, wage control didn't require the cumbersome chain of individual plant negotiation, reference to a Regional Board, appeal and final disposition by a National Board which is required in Canada. Simple collective bargaining on an industry-wide scale did the trick. All the unions sat down with all the employers and, with the help of a government chairman, worked out an overall wage agreement which automatically standardized pay rates in every plant within that industry within the Dominion. That self-determined agreement automatically stabilized wages for two years.

Similar headaches of industrial relations, allocation of manpower, housing and worker transportation were worked out by sub-committees of labor - management and government within each industry and district.

Ottawa's refusal to consider the Industry Council idea during the war period was based on two objections. First was the argument that such a major change-over couldn't be organized in the middle of the war without too much disruption of the vital production flow. Second was the argument that neither organization of employees or of employers had reached the degree which it had reached naturally over a period of years in Britain and, through compulsory union membership laws, in Australia and New Zealand.

Some Standardization Now

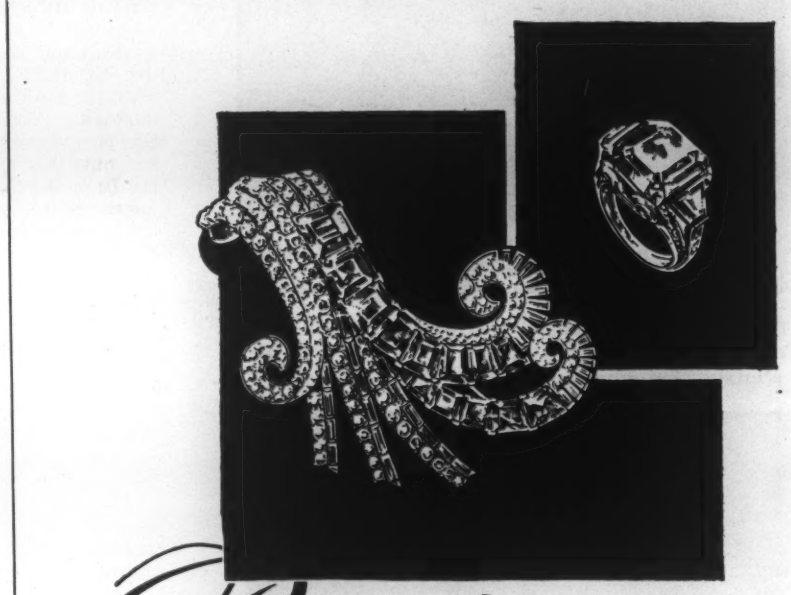
These arguments can't be used so effectively against tripartite control proposals in the reconversion period. The emergency pressure of war is no longer present. Furthermore, during the war period, industries which prior to the war were unorganized or partially unionized are now almost completely covered by collective agreements. A degree of national standardization has been achieved in railway rates and working conditions for some time. The steel industry admitted the principle of national standardization in the terms of settlement which followed the big steel dispute of 1942-43. In 1944, the nation's major packing plants dealt jointly with the Packinghouse Workers Union. The auto industry is almost 100% in Ontario and its major plants are all under union agreements. Coal miners, while divided between eastern and western fields, are members of the same union. Hard rock mining recognizes the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers as its big labor organization.

To make things even more embarrassing, the tripartite control principle is being applied on a world scale, by the International Labor Office. That important League of Nations bureau, which will undoubtedly be carried on by the new international set-up which replaces the league, has already commenced the formation of international Industry Councils in various key world industries. The Canadian government has been asked to name a Canadian labor representative for the international steel industry. It will have to name a representative of the United Steel workers since that union is the common bargaining agent for Canada's "big three" iron and steel producers. And at the same time it will have to answer that same union's current demands for a similar Industry Council within Canada itself.

Underlying the whole dispute, of course, is the big question mark of the degree of control over postwar industry to be assumed by government or any government authorized agency.

Undoubtedly there are some employers who would like to stop collective bargaining on a plant-wide basis, let alone extend it to an industry-wide basis. The cry for scrapping of all controls can be heard frequently in certain business circles.

Should Canada decide to scrap all government controls and return to control by private agreements between private managements, then the whole issue of Industry Councils will be lost in the shuffle. But should controls and planning be continued, then we shall have to decide whether it will be the purely government-management type of control practiced during wartime by M. and S. or whether the worker viewpoint as expressed through organized labor within a tripartite authority would make for a better balanced industrial future.



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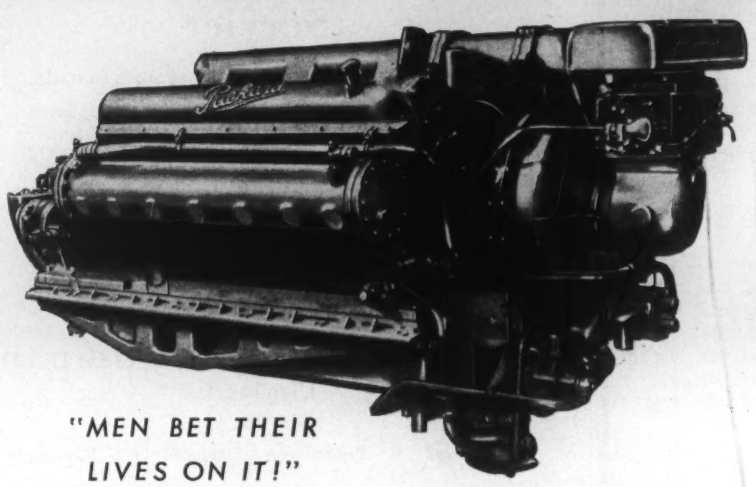

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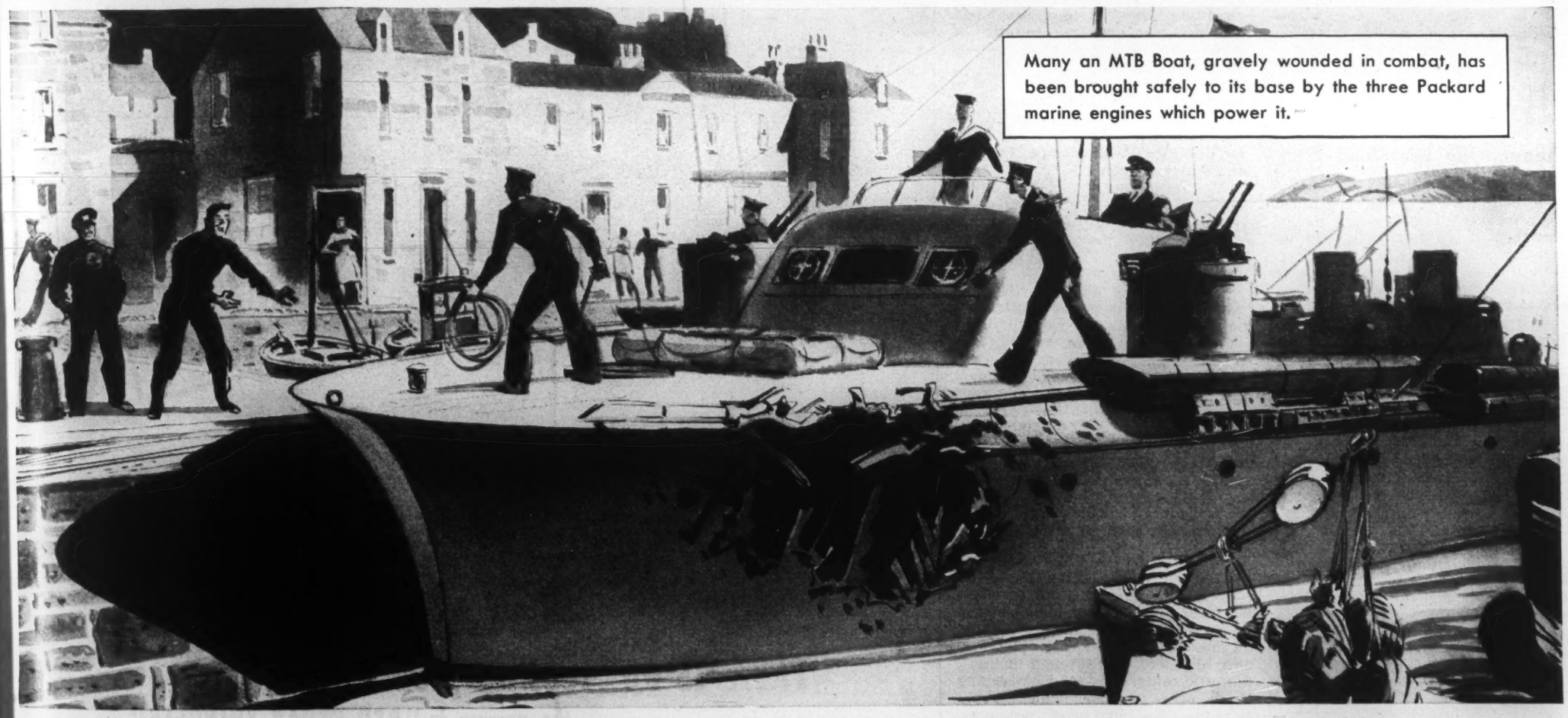

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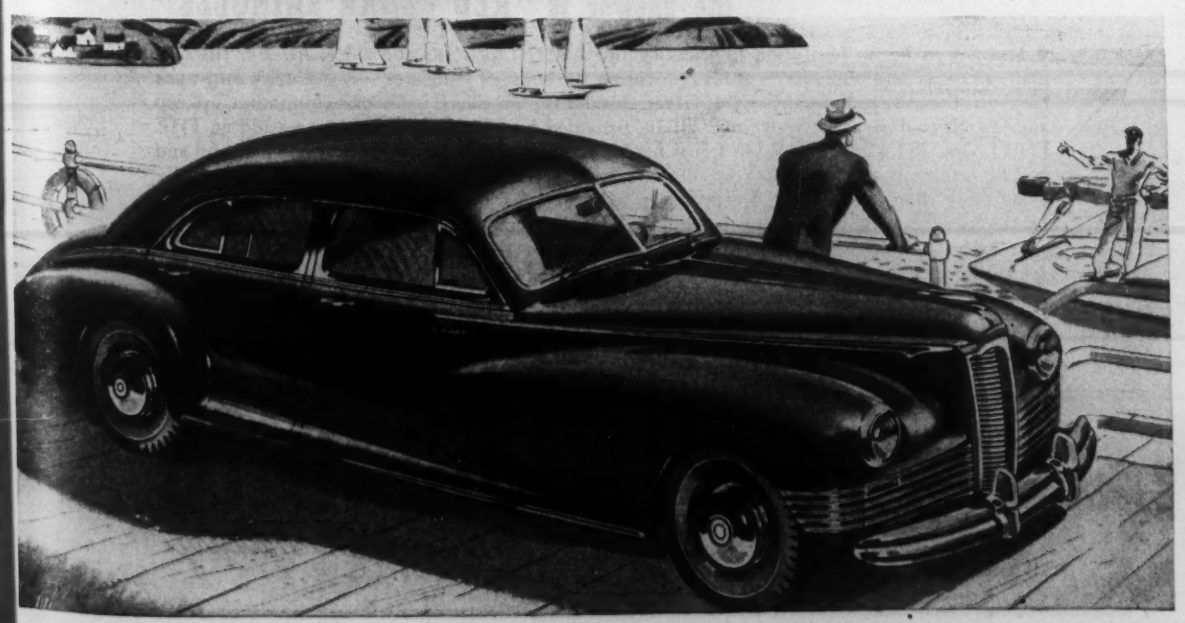

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THE OTTAWA LETTER

Conference To Succeed Will Have To Solve Provincial Revenues

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

THE Dominion-Provincial Conference which meets on August 6 will not lack subjects for deliberation, but the real nub of the parley will be provincial revenues. That has always been at the heart of Dominion-Provincial meetings. It was one of the thorniest items on the agenda of the Quebec Conference in 1864. Indeed, sharp differences about the revenue arrangements for the provinces nearly broke up that Conference. Inadequate provincial revenues gave rise to demands for "Better Terms" from Nova Scotia as early as 1868, and lay behind the "secession election" of 1884 in the same province. The Provincial Conferences of 1887 and 1902 were convened to demand a better deal from the Dominion treasury. Indeed, when you read a book like James A. Maxwell's history of federal subsidies you get the impression that relations between the provincial governments and the Dominion Government since 1867 were always those of importunate provincial treasurers imploring the Dominion Minister of Finance—usually in vain—to boost the annual subsidy.

When you read the whole story your sympathies are inclined to go out to the provincial governments, especially to those provinces without great concentrations of wealth or readily exploitable public domain. Right from Confederation onwards, most of the provinces were hard up nearly all the time.

Finance the Life-Blood

Cynics may say that it was just as well, in that their penury restrained them from wasting the public money. But they had a good case. The arrangements at Confederation gave gave them certain exclusive powers, but these legal rights were a mockery unless they could lay hands on sufficient money to exercise them. As Adarker puts it so well in his book, "Principles and Problems of Federal Finance":

"Finance is the very life-blood of governments. A mere nominal power to make laws and to do things, without the wherewithals that are requred to do them, would mean nothing. In this sense, financial authority is an integral element, or, if you like, a necessary complement of political sovereignty."

The financial pundits of Confederation quite deliberately put the provincial governments in a tight fiscal fit. They intended the provincial responsibilities to be quite limited and pictured them getting along with some small revenues from licenses and fees, and from royalties and other revenues from the public domain. They empowered them to collect direct taxes, but it is clear from Confederation Debates that some of the leading Fathers thought that direct taxes would be so unpopular that provincial governments wouldn't venture to impose them. Some of them obviously believed that it didn't matter much if the provinces were financially embarrassed for a few years, because the federal union of 1867 would become a legislative union—a true unitary state—as soon as Canadians of all provinces saw the advantages of a tighter form of government.

The Fathers who thought this were wrong, as events proved. Canada stayed a federal union, and the provinces fell heir to some of the most important and costly activities of government. It is all very well to say that the Privy Council is to blame, and there is evidence that some judgments showed a bias toward provincial sovereignty. But the thing that made Canada a federation was not the Privy Council. It was, in the first place, the wording of the British North America Act. And then, as Canada spread from sea to sea, and became a political state of great geographic, economic and cultural diversity, the advantages of the federal state became apparent.

The financial events which led to the appointment of the Rowell-Sirois Commission, and thus eventually to the coming Dominion-Provincial Conference, had their seeds in the financial arrangements made in 1864 and 1866. Considering that it took about 70 years for those arrangements to become completely inadequate, it may well be argued that the Fathers of Confederation, not being soothsayers, did a pretty good job.

Recognition of the fact that the provinces couldn't properly discharge their responsibilities without some help from the federal treasury was general from 1867 onwards, though to read the speeches of some Dominion Finance Ministers (Cartwright, say) you would think that the Dominion was conferring some great benefit upon the provinces, instead of merely enabling one of the levels of government within the Dominion to discharge its proper function.

Economic Inequality

The Canadian provinces have always been widely different in resources and economic vulnerability, but for many years Dominion Governments labored under the theory that all must be treated exactly alike. Finance Ministers went through the most fantastic contortions for years trying to discover formulae which would help the weak and needy provinces, keep up a pretence of impartial equality, and still not overcompensate the wealthier provinces! The first serious departure from this principle, I believe, came after the Duncan Commission had called attention to the economic disabilities of the Maritime Region. Then the drought on the prairies made it necessary to abandon the "equality" theory still further.

If nothing is done as a result of the new Conference, if Canada elects just to drift along, the whole country, of course, will suffer, but such provinces as Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia, with their ability to tap the great concentrations of wealth (earned nationally, for the most part) and their vast public domain, will be least heavily penalized. This explains any lack of enthusiasm about revisions. The other six provinces have usually been hard up, and would welcome an assurance of adequate income even if that involves some transfer of revenue collections.

When a province becomes unable to discharge its proper responsibilities, a number of consequences occur which Canadians cannot ignore, no matter where they live.

If social welfare and education are starved the logical aftermath is ill-health, inefficiency, incompetency, the breeding of rural and urban slums. These ill effects cannot be confined within a provincial boundary. They reduce the national income and tend to spread such conditions elsewhere.

If a province in its heroic effort to maintain such services raises tax-rates unduly, or taxes all wealth it can get its hands upon, regardless of the effect on private enterprise, or whether it is creating dual taxation in duplication with the Dominion or another province, this again tends to drive down the national income, particularly within its own region, and again the effects in time tend to permeate throughout the whole Dominion. If a province repudiates its debt, further investment within the province is discouraged, and the credit of other provinces may suffer.

These Men Know

Men like John Bracken and Stuart Garson know from experience the nightmare of trying to maintain provincial services and stave off repudiation without imposing such a staggering load upon their own taxpayers as will depress industry, drive away investment, and thus intensify the distress.

It will be the duty of the Dominion Government to propose plans which will guarantee, so far as that is feasible, an income to each province adequate for its needs. The three wealthiest provinces will not be so enthusiastic as the six others. They are not keen about surrendering to another authority the control of revenues which they now collect, even on the assurance that the National Adjustment Grants will always guarantee them a square deal. They would prefer to retain the freedom to levy their own dues.

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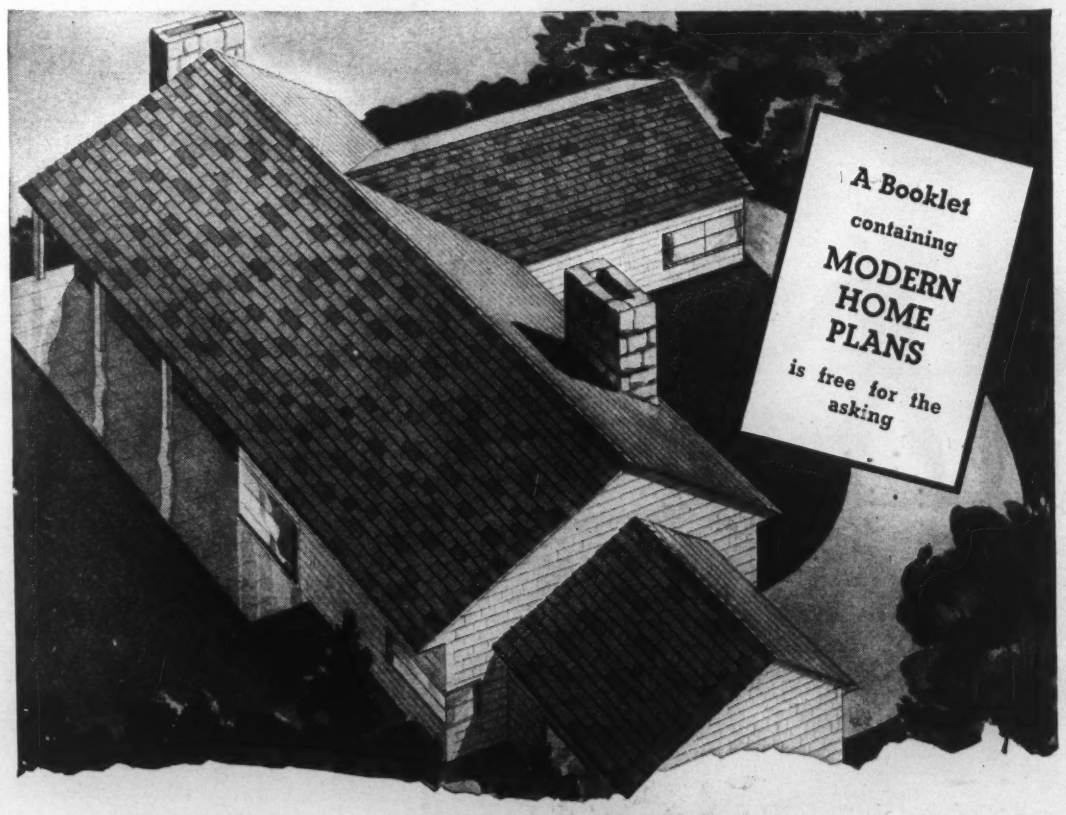

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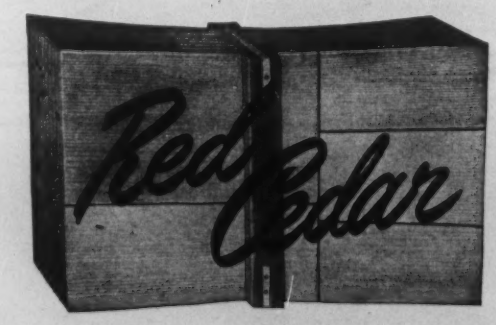

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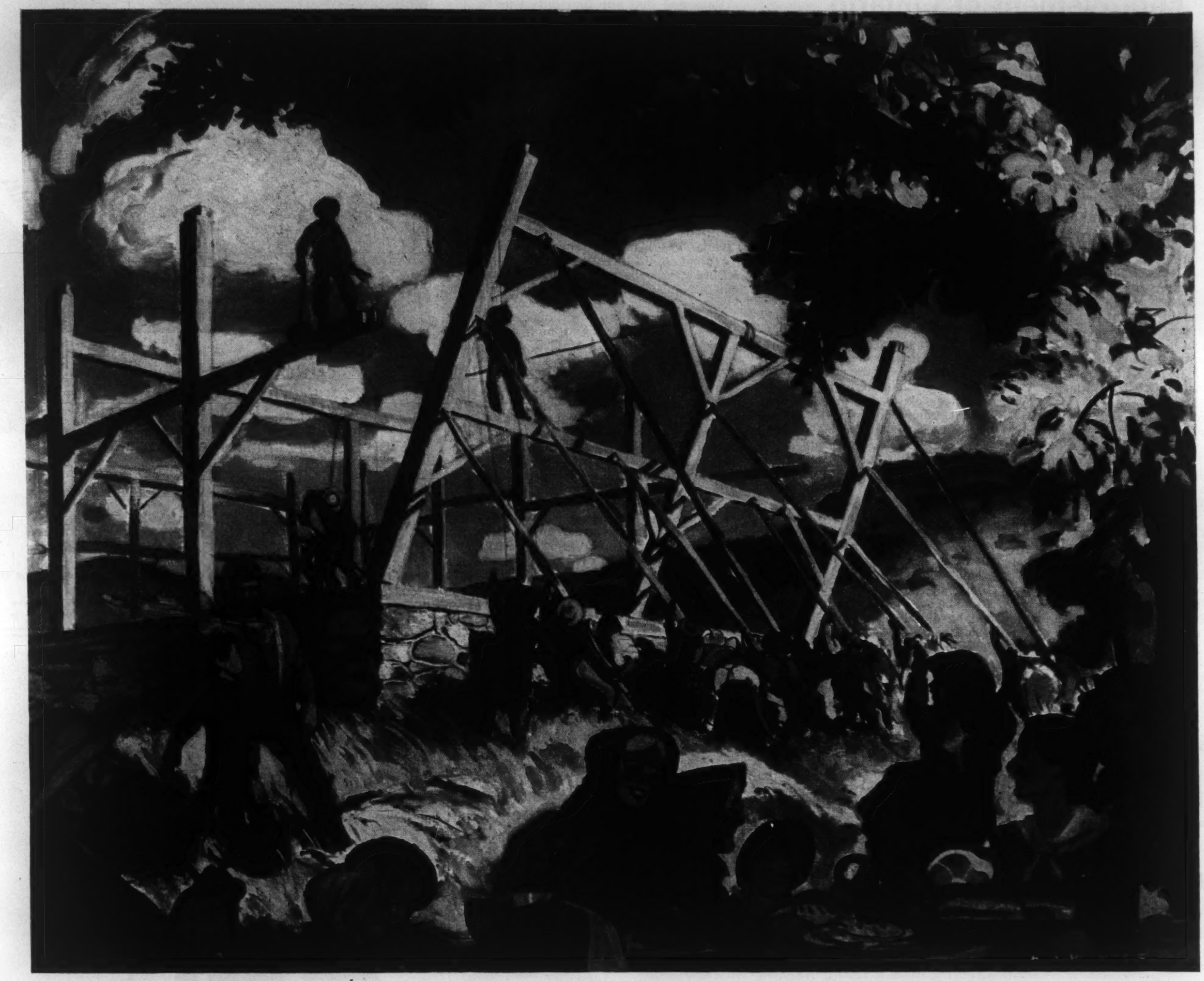

Working together

The barn raising showed what people working together could do. One man could never have erected that framework. With many men, the task was easy.

. . . . . .

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Yes, most people in Canada share directly or indirectly in the production of Ford cars. The farmer supplies the wool, leather, hair and glue, and food for the factory employees. The miner produces the iron, copper, nickel and other ores. The lumberman cuts the lumber. The men on the railways, boats and highway transports carry materials and Ford products. The grocer, tailor, dentist, stenographer, butcher have more work and more money because Ford cars are made in Canada.

. . . . . .

So the building of a Ford car, like the building of a barn, is not a one-man job. Both are the product of many men working together.

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THE LIGHTER SIDE

The State of Unpreparedness and The Encirclement of Ontario

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

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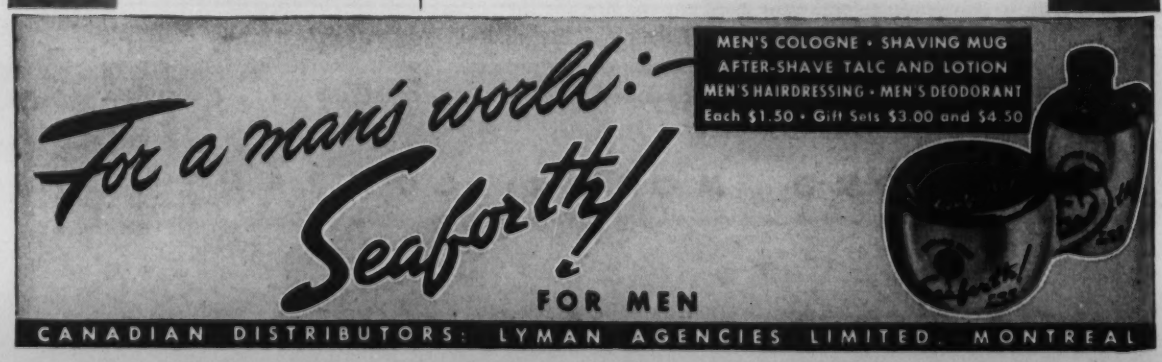
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There Will Never Be A Press-Button War

By OLIVER STEWART

Is a future war of automatons a practical possibility? The writer, who will be known to our regular readers as an expert on aerial warfare, says that such a possibility doesn't exist.

In his opinion the final move in any war between men must be made by man "standing on his two ordinary feet."

PRESS-BUTTON wars are being predicted. The suggestion is that small groups of scientific workers, in triple-proof chambers, miles underground, will furiously press buttons at one another, tumbler-switch whole nations into eternity and, by the movements of a milled knob, bring fire, flame and flood to millions.

My own views on this are so cautious that they seem to belong to the antimacassar age. I do not believe in the war of automatons. I believe that the final move in any war between men can only be made when the ordinary man, standing on his two ordinary feet, takes up his place on an ordinary bit of ground and stays there.

Although I do not believe in the war of automatons, I believe in the shock army of automatons.

My projection of the war of 2001 is, first, a grapple between hordes of automatons, with one side eventually gaining the mastery; then the use of that mastery to prepare the selected points of ground by blasting, mining and devastating, and, finally, the air movement to those softened "cultivated" points of the occupying forces.

Let us scan the possibilities for the electric shock army of the year 2001.

Clue in German Weapons

In the war just ended, Germany was the great innovator and inventor. In the German weapons, therefore, must be sought the clue to the weapons of the future. Radio-controlled chaser bombs, air-to-air rockets, trailed bombs and the German radar warning device, which flashes a light in a fighter cockpit when another aircraft is coming up behind, although all interesting, must make way for a discussion of the better-known V1 and V2.

In the British House of Lords on May 30, Lord Cherwell, scientific adviser to Mr. Churchill, replying to Lord Brabazon, made some comments on the future of V1 and V2. Admirable was his exposition of the fundamental fact that accuracy in all missiles goes down as range goes up, and that this applies to radio-guided missiles, like the chaser bomb, to gyro-guided missiles like the rocket as well as to projected missiles like shells.

He ignored, however, the human factor. Weapon development through the ages had been directed at increasing range and reducing risk to the user.

Lord Cherwell, depreciating V1, said that it was less economical than the manned bomber. I doubt if he has seen the detailed comparison made by an American writer. This, basing its figure for average life of a manned bomber on combat experience, showed that per ton of explosive delivered V1 costs about one-fourteenth as much (expressed either in money or man-hours and material) as a manned bomber.

Stepped up in speed and with automatic navigation, V1 has great possibilities as a photographic reconnaissance aircraft, and perhaps even in its original role of flying-bomb.

Report has it that early in the war Lord Cherwell doubted if V2 could ever be used against London. Now he doubts if it will ever be used at longer ranges. Regaling their lordships with a calculation, he seemed to think that he had proved that the range of V2 could not be increased without reducing the warhead to "negligible dimensions."

Equally well qualified scientific workers hold views diametrically opposed. I prefer their conclusions. I think that the range of V2 could be put up without a reduction in warhead weight or, alternatively, that warhead weight could be increased at the same range.

The most conspicuous advantage of V2 was its high impact speed and consequent great powers of penetration. Japan, it is said, has put more of her war industry underground than did Germany. It is a tendency that may persist in the future.

But the bomb that lands at a low speed has no value for the attack on deep factories. The shock troops of the future, then, will be automatons like V1 and V2. When they have done their destructive work the flesh and blood soldiers will be brought in by air. And this transporting, with the escort and interception work which must inevitably accompany it, will be done by flesh and blood aircrews.

The main body of the air force of the future will, as I see it, be composed of two Commands, Transport and Fighter. As the years pass less and less emphasis will be placed upon manned bombing and more and more on carrying and fighting, escort and interceptor fighting being complementary to carrying.

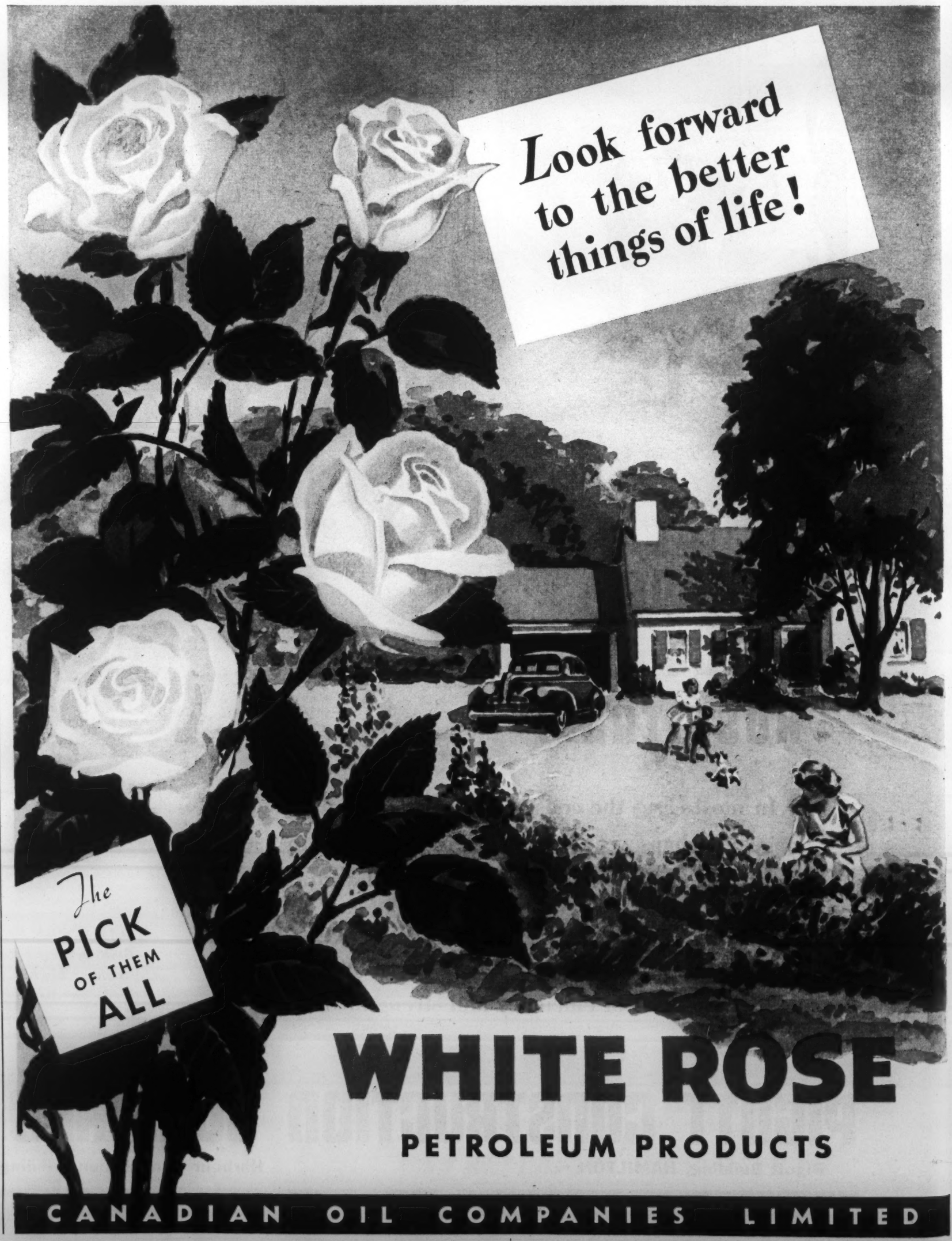
If there ever is a war of hemispheres—and let it be hoped that all the planning for it will be so much wasted effort—aircraft and automatons will lead the military dance.

The aircraft will be carriers and escort and interceptor fighters, the automatons will be mainly ultra-long range weapons.

• •

THE FRUIT IS DEATH

THE seeds of Fascism exist everywhere in the world, including America, and the fruit of Fascism everywhere is death. The path of this republic from the beginning has been strewn with skulls and soaked with blood; much of it can be accounted for, to be sure, by impersonal factors, including ignorance and misconception, but can it all be so explained? If it can, then the business of the historian may be no more than analysis, and assessment and moral indignation may lie altogether beyond his province. But if civilization proceeds not against impersonal obstacles alone but also against the positive, active opposition of a force that makes for barbarism, then the detection and exposure of that force is certainly an important part of the historian's business.—GERALD W. JOHNSON, in the New York *Herald-Tribune*.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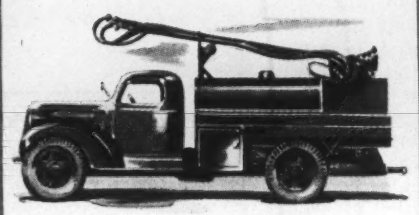
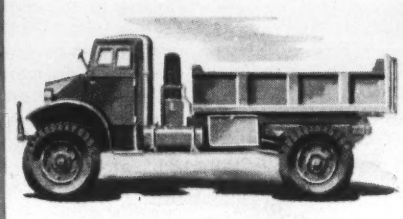
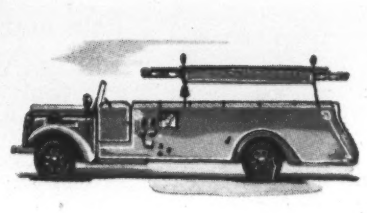


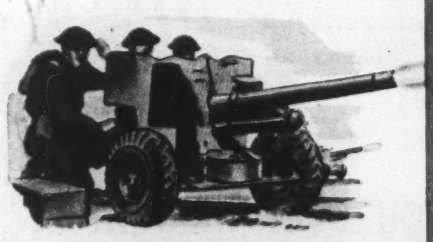
AIRPLANE GASSING TANKS



DUMP TRUCKS



R.C.A.F. FIRE TRUCKS



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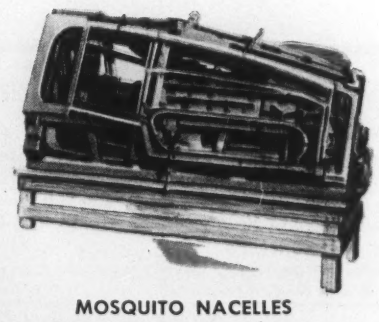
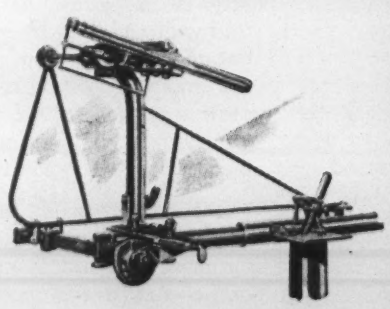
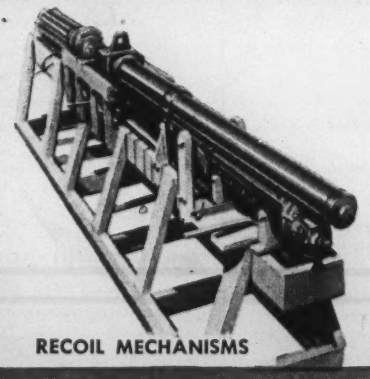


MOSQUITO NACELLES



BOFORS GUN SIGHTS



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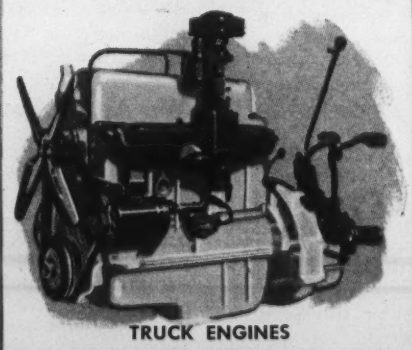

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THE WORLD TODAY

Big Three May Set Timetable For Russ Entry in Jap War

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

IF THE Big Three were to actually thresh out and settle the list of questions which has been set down in many a newspaper article for their attention, they would be sitting in conference all summer. As it is, they will probably have a longer meeting than Teheran or Yalta, as it seems they will do a good part of the work of a peace conference. They have more time to spare now that the European War is over. And the Americans, at least, are reported to have taken a larger staff than ever before.

Britain and the United States are, for instance, reported to have their peace terms for Italy prepared for submission and discussion. The problem of whether to take away her colonies and what to do with them in this case, is said to have been solved by allowing her to keep them under trusteeship from the United Nations Organization, which she would presently join.

She would not, however, get back the Dodecanese Islands, which are to be returned to Greece. She would lose Cyrenaica, from which she threatened Egypt in 1940, and across which the battle with Rommel surged back and forth for two years. The local Senussi tribes were never reconciled to Italian rule. Nor do they, an ascetic desert people (something like Ib'n Saud's followers in Arabia) wish to be placed under the rule of the "decadent" and "corrupt" Egyptians.

Italy and Albania

It looks as though British trusteeship would conveniently fill the bill, especially as the naval harbors and airdromes in this Libyan bulge proved so important in the Mediterranean War.

If the Italian question is to be properly tidied up, Trieste and Albania, between them controlling the Adriatic Sea, are certain to come up for discussion. We have heard a great deal about Trieste, but very little about Albania lately. A "Provisional Government," has been attempting to operate here, deriving from a "Committee of National Liberation" on the Tito model, formed similarly of Communists and Communist sympathizers, and strongly supported by the Yugoslav and Soviet radios.

It would be hypocritical to suggest that the welfare of the native population will prove the paramount concern to either the Soviets or ourselves in this matter: what is at stake is control of entry to the Adriatic. If this is to become a Soviet lake (through the agency of Tito) the resultant pressure on Italy is going to have the most far-reaching effect on her political development. It is probable that someone has already thought of this.

Just around the corner, there is the question of the Dardanelles, discussed in these columns last week. The Soviets have continued in the meanwhile to play up, shrewdly and with a good deal of justice, their interest in Tangier and the Straits of Gibraltar against Britain's interest in the Dardanelles. My suggestion was that both of these waterways, together with Suez and the Kiel Canal, be placed under the Security Council of the United Nations Organization.

Middle East?

It doesn't seem possible that the Big Three can go very deeply, in the present conversations, into the problems of the Middle East. In tucking this one away, however, one might make a note that here is where the strategic interests of Britain, Russia and the United States come closest to meeting.

The idea that American strategic interests extend this far has not yet taken general hold. Air transport has made the Middle East again the crossroads of the world. American air lines to China, to India, to Russia, and to support Britain in the Mediterranean, all passed through here during the war. And American interest in Middle East petroleum, greatest known source in the world, has produced the revolutionary proposal of a U.S. Government-owned pipe-line similar to the British and French. In an age of motor power and power politics, oil (from which rubber can be derived) has become the most important raw material in the world. It will need a fair and open deal, scrupulously observed by all three great powers, to avert rivalry and perhaps an ultimate clash over the oil-rich Middle East.

Austria must also be on the Big Three agenda. Here the Soviets, in complete disregard of the Moscow and Yalta Agreements, have set up a government without consulting London and Washington. The latter have consequently refused to recognize it, and deny its authority, and even its existence, in their zones of occupation in Austria. Along the border of the Soviet zone, it was reported some weeks ago, barbed wire has been strung across the country.

Vienna and Berlin

That is obviously not a very satisfactory situation in the country which was singled out by the Moscow conference for a guarantee of its independence, because it was recognized to be the key to Europe. If Europe in the old sense has become an outdated conception through the march of Soviet policy, then Austria's importance shifts from the central key of a single continent to a holding point along the border of a divided continent.

For the control of Central Europe, Vienna is far more important to the Soviets than Berlin, and they may be assumed to understand its importance quite as well as the Nazis, who seized it first on their list.

Berlin, however, as the capital of the defeated titan, holds the spotlight of interest. Though our troops have finally paraded in, after a two-month's delay, it has been an empty gesture since Marshal Zhukov has flatly refused to yield the agreed occupation zones.

Russian authorities still control these, and Russian troops tear down British and American notices to the Berlin population. We are there, not as equals or as appreciated allies who sent immense quantities of aid to the Soviets, but as outsiders, purely on sufferance.

How our troops feel about it has been revealed in a message of the British Brigadier Wales, to his men. He said that "our Russian allies have developed an extremely high standard of security which they have clearly decided to maintain in spite of the fact that hostilities have ceased. It is not for us to question this policy and we must therefore accept the rather unexpected circumstances in which we find ourselves with good grace and without loss of temper or dignity. I am taking steps to ensure that the maximum of movement is afforded to British troops in this area."

We Aren't Touchy, but . . .

I found a friend who had battled with me in many heated arguments over Poland, pretty sore about this Berlin business. "Why do they do things like that?", he asked in exasperation. I think perhaps the same explanation which was advanced by close students for their assertiveness at San Francisco covers the Berlin affair. Coming from "the other side of the tracks", they have made good in big time society, so to speak. They are going to insist on absolute equality with anyone, on any issue. And they can't resist occasionally "rubbing people's noses in the dirt" just to let them know who's boss now.

What other explanation, other than a pretense of technicalities, could there be for their conduct in Berlin? The zones were marked out by the European Commission long ago. The joint occupation was agreed on by Stalin himself, Zhukov, his closest military follower, certainly isn't going against his chief's orders. Is it then, intentional humiliation?

Well, we're not very touchy. We can overlook this a few times. But how many times, and still be safe? What does the Russian soldier think of us, as he tears down our official notices while our soldiers and officers stand by and do nothing? What does he think of us for yielding

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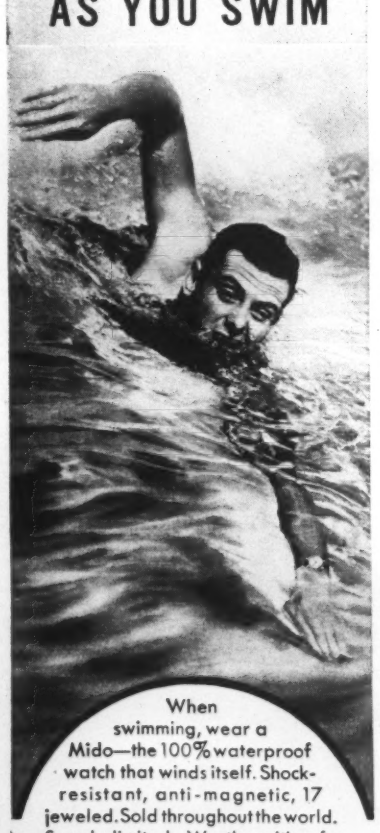

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additional provinces of Germany, on Soviet demand, before we were allowed to march into Berlin?

We yielded almost completely, after many bold statements of our position, on Poland. We have yielded the whole of the Balkans and Central Europe to Russia's exclusive domination, though we hold a signed agreement outlining our legitimate interests there. It seems time to ask a simple question: In a world dominated, as Smuts has been reminding us, by the most naked power politics, how long will it be safe to go on yielding place and face before these people, so conscious of their new power, their thinking entirely conditioned by a propaganda machine?

Demaree Bess' Article

As Demaree Bess put it in his *Saturday Evening Post* article last week, the difficulty in dealing with such people is that they know perfectly well that we have no desire or intention of fighting them, so they are going to go just as far as they possibly can while the going is good. They have a technique worked out to perfection of making some slight concession—always played up as a big and generous one—after a long procession of unilateral acts, such as in Poland, really begins to stir up our public and stiffen the backs of our governments.

That is not the basis of co-operation with Russia for which we had hoped. But as Bess outlines it in his article, that is the basis which the Soviets have set, reluctant as many of our people are to face the plain facts. The biggest of all the tasks facing Churchill and Truman, continuing a series of expensive lessons in diplomacy at Potsdam next week, is to figure out just how to deal with the Soviets on these terms.

It's all right to say, we must make a firm stand, but if you don't want to fight, recognizing that that would be the ultimate madness, just how are you going to make this firm stand, and make it stick? That, I predict, will remain a $64 question for many years to come.

According to Bess, we have only to realize that all negotiation with Russia is on the basis of "deals," and should proceed to make these in a hard-boiled way. Well, the biggest topic before the Potsdam Conference, after it has wrestled once more with the problem of resettling Germany—and Europe—as a unit, and not dividing them into rival spheres of influence, will be a "deal" over Russia's entry into the Far Eastern War.

I, personally, have long been convinced that she would join in this struggle of her own free will anyway, because of her interests in Asia, and to pay off an old score against Japan. There is no real need to "buy" her assistance, with Lend-Lease and territorial concessions which are hers to take, not ours to give. The whole point here, again, is that it would be far better to agree in advance on a co-operative policy in East Asia than to proceed as rivals.

Thus we have made a years-long effort to bring about a reconciliation between the two Chinese factions, the Kuomintang in Chungking and the Communists in Yenan, to avert a renewed civil war in which Russia might be arming and supporting the Communists, and the United States doing the same for Chiang Kai-shek. All American efforts to achieve this on the spot have failed, and T. V. Soong has now properly carried the discussion to Moscow. But the Communist leader Mao, calls in a new booklet now widely on sale in Communist bookshops in the United States, for world revolution along the old lines.

However, with this in the back of their minds, the Chinese, British and American leaders will proceed to try to achieve an agreement on policy before Russia enters the Far Eastern War. With "National Liberation Committees" for Manchuria and Korea (and a "Free Japan Movement") waiting in Yenan, and with the Chinese Communist armies virtually blockading them off from Shanghai and Peking, the Chungking authorities will have to concede Russia what she wants in the way of transit and other special privileges in Manchuria, probably yield her Port Arthur as a naval base and warm water port, and perhaps write off outer Mongolia altogether.

It May Be Soon

Meanwhile the American naval bombardment of the southern half of Sakhalin Island last week threw a sudden light on how imminent Soviet entry into the Jap War may be. It seems highly unlikely that the U.S. Navy would penetrate right into the Soviet's "back yard" (they own the northern half of Sakhalin), without some pre-arrangement.

It would not be unexpected if one of Russia's first moves was one to seize the whole of Sakhalin, which she is believed to want after the war, and that it is arranged that the Americans will provide naval support. The favorable season for operations here, and in Manchuria, is on now, and it is short.

Revaluate British Art

(*Continued from Page* 5)

ture which convincingly tells a story and reflects the importance of literature in England. Hogarth brought this *genre* to its first high point. Narration was the basis of the art of the nineteenth century Pre-Raphaelites who, for all their sentimentality, began, continued and ended as thorough-going realists. Their painting is as craftsmanlike as that of the Tudor painters.

Sound craftsmanship and pride in quality of execution are traditions of British art as well as British industry. Against this particular background rather than any European one, it is well to re-examine the art of England and of the dominions and the United States which have partaken of the British tradition—a not inconsiderable portion of the World's art. I venture to suggest that the tradition of naturalism and respect for natural appearances (as modified by our old traditions of linear and decorative design) are as valid as the fashionable styles borrowed from the school of Paris in modern times. It is our own tradition that is tacitly responsible for the differences between our taste in painting and that of other countries. It is hopeless to expect a full understanding, for example, of Surrealism, a product of the Spanish imagination, on the part of a people without the Spanish environment or temperament. An understanding of our tradition, moreover, makes us conscious of the distinction and validity of others. Understanding between peoples cannot be furthered by the acquisition of a veneer of cosmopolitanism, but by a frank acceptance of differences and a sincere appreciation of the achievements of others. As in painting, so in

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Hamburg Is Enjoying A Prolonged V-Day

By PAUL HOLT

In this profile of a German city recovering from chaos Mr. Holt notes that food is scarce but services are operating to a greater extent than might be expected.

Only a few factories are working. The people can't be got back to work until more cars and trains are available, and in the meantime they are having what the writer calls a "kind of V-Day prolonged holiday."

Hamburg.

THE people of Hamburg are going to go hungry this summer. The British Military Governor, an elderly, mild, meticulous staff colonel, has told the new *oberburgomaster* of the wrecked city that he must feed the citizens (who now number between one and two hundred thousand more than a million souls) on the stocks he has in hand, and what he can get from the countryside by such few wagons and cars as remain.

The Germans have been told, too, that they must dig into their stocks to help feed many thousand slave-workers still living in the city.

The burgomaster has answered that this will mean that the Hamburgers can receive a daily ration which barely approaches subsistence rate. For the next four months until the harvest begins to come in, each German resident in Hamburg can expect no more than the value of 1,500 calories a day.

The minimum for a worker is reckoned to be 1,800 calories a day. Britain, throughout five years of war, never fell below a daily calorie allowance of approximately 2,800.

Already the Hamburgers have been compelled to give up the best available accommodation, one suit of clothes or a costume, and some of the bulk of their margarine and stocks of animal fat to be distributed among the 442 reception centres for displaced persons, which is the British euphemism for a slave-worker of the Nazis. Hamburg will not starve but, by the time autumn comes, inevitably the people will have reached a stage of malnutrition approaching that in which they left Paris, Holland and Belgium.

Must Recover by Selves

It is not the British policy to starve Germany, but, just the same, this cannot and will not be avoided, for vital is the policy that the Germans must recover from the consequences of the war by their own self-help. Not one sack of Allied flour, not one can of Allied petrol will be given them.

Hamburg feeds herself from the rich agricultural provinces of Schleswig-Holstein to the east. R.A.F. bombing so smashed transport that food trains have not run to the city for months. Nor is there the coal or rolling stock for the chance of any new bulk of food coming in before the autumn's harvest is ready.

This is what the Hamburgers are eating:

Meat, 10 ozs. a week; fats, 5 ozs.; bread, 3½ lb. a week; dried pulse for porridge, 2½ ozs.; sugar, 5 ozs.; preserves, 7 ozs.; cheese, less than 1 oz.; potatoes, 5½ lb. a week or, alternatively, an extra 2 lb. of bread.

In addition, fish is being landed in small quantities.

That is the dark side of the future for Hamburg. Yet how different the city is looking already in the short time that has gone by since I first visited it, a few hours after General Wolz's surrender, which led to the final collapse of the Third Reich.

Electricity is now working. The power houses, which supply all of Schleswig-Holstein through the grid system, are now working well enough on crude oil and oil refuse to get the electric trains and trams running. Nor is there any restriction on commercial electricity, although housewives have light and power for only a few hours of the day.

The people are put out in the streets again. People do not look gay, but they have a settled look, as though they were well resigned to the future. Indeed, they have accepted British rule so well already that the curfew has been put back from 8 p.m. to 10.15 p.m.

The curious thing is that the trains and trams are running and there are not so many of them, yet they are not crowded. Hamburg is one of the very few cities in Europe where it is possible to get a seat in public transport without a fight.

Perhaps the reason is that these million people who still live in the second city of Germany—three-quarters of a million have disappeared since 1939—are having a kind of a V-Day prolonged holiday on their own.

These cannot be got back to work until more trains and more cars are on the road. And the small remaining store of petrol the Nazis left behind them is needed for food transport. So that only a few factories are working again, and these are mainly producing goods required by the British Military Government.

That is why the people stroll and gossip and queue. The longest queues of all—they stretch for half a mile—are for the daily newspaper, the Hamburger *Nachrichten Blatt*, a one-sheet daily put out by the Military Government from the broadcasts given out by the B. B. C., Shaef, Radio Luxemburg and Radio Hamburg.

No Sensationalism

This sheet is solemn, informative, far from sensational. It has no propaganda, no descriptive stories. Just announcements of the day's happenings.

The news of Himmler's suicide a few miles south of Hamburg was announced. The Hamburger *Nachrichten Blatt* carried the story under the simple heading "Himmler," taking up four inches of a single column at the bottom of the front page.

The leading story was Field-Marshal Alexander's announcements on the situation in Southern Austria. The war against Japan received solid factual coverage.

The children are out in the streets, too, for all schools have been shut. They will not be reopened until every teacher has been carefully examined to discover if any taint of Nazism can be found. And every school textbook is now being read to be passed or burned.

All public libraries are shut. Every book in them has to be vetoed, passed, or condemned. The job is going on now. Shaef and Psychological Warfare experts have this titanic task on hand.

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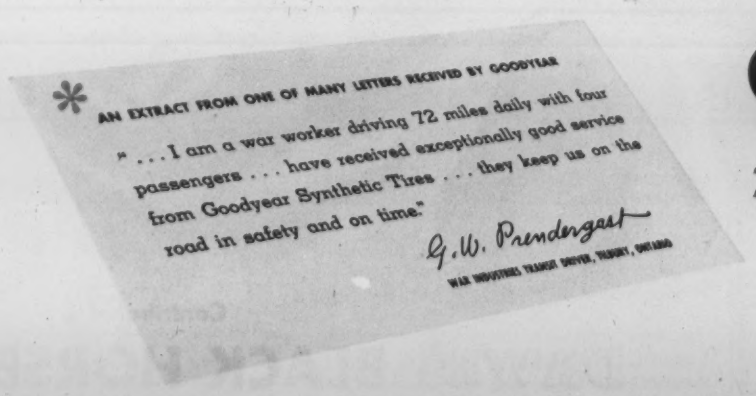
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G. W. Prendergast

GOODYEAR

THE GREATEST NAME IN RUBBER

Base of Russian Faith: New Will Always Win

By RAYMOND ARTHUR DAVIES

One of the great secrets of Russian victory, Mr. Davies says, was the supreme confidence of the people in victory.

Soviet writers place the base of this confidence in the belief that the progressive will always win out over the reactionary.

This basic belief, the writer adds, is a key to Russia's thoughts about the future.

Moscow.

NO objective student could fail to be impressed during the war by the Russians' absolute faith in victory. This confidence emanated from the top of course, but it penetrated the very mass of the people. The Russians seemed to *know* that Germany could not win.

In this they were like the British. Drawing inspiration from Winston Churchill, the British people and the people of the whole British Commonwealth of Nations knew that their cause was righteous and that victory would come. But after all, Churchill drew upon the traditions of the Empire, upon the experiences of many generations of his ancestors, upon the fact that Britain never lost a war—at least not against a foreign power. In confidence in victory Churchill was like Stalin, the British were like the Russians. This brought the two peoples together during the war.

But the Russians did lose wars in the past. Their confidence in victory had to draw upon other elements than the military-patriotic alone in order to obtain assurance necessary for the battle-to-the-death into which this war has turned for them from its very first day. And so they drew upon the very philosophical basis of their life, of Soviet life, upon their concepts of the development and movement of history, of the victory of the "new" (or righteous, if you will) against the "old" (or evil). This victory according to Soviet philosophers was *inevitable*, but it was not spontaneous, did not, indeed could not come of itself. It had to be fought for.

Official Philosophy

The other day, E. Shur, one of the leading lights of the young school of Soviet philosophers, published an article dealing with this problem in the magazine *Bolshevik*, which, as is known, is the official theoretical organ of the Communist Party, expressing its official line which is also the official line of the Soviet Government. The article is entitled "Marxist Dialectic and the Invincibility of the New in Development."

For those interested in philosophy this article is a storehouse of information about the foundations of Soviet thought. But for the reader generally, the article offers not only an insight into Soviet thinking, but also an explanation for Soviet behavior and a hint as to the future. To read and understand this article is to know what the Russians think of many matters of world importance.

Shur's main argument is this: The defeat, the destruction of fascist Germany in the war is not at all accidental—it is one of the normal and regular manifestations of the struggle and victory of the advanced, progressive forces of society against the forces of black reaction. In this, he writes, "finds its main substantiation the well known postulate of Marxist Dialectics concerning the invincibility of the advanced and the progressive in development."

Upon what basis does Shur (and do the Russians) develop this argument? Upon the basis of the idea that society and nature are in a state of constant flux, renewal and development. In nature something is always born and developed, something always is destroyed and lives out its days. Movement and development in nature in the end bring basic, qualitative changes of the existing; the old, the outlived is destroyed, and the new, the advanced, the progressive finds its place in life.

In formulating his ideas thus, Shur, of course, implies—and later he puts it into words—that the Russians, (the Soviet system) represent the "new" and the Germans (the Nazi system) the "old". But this alone could not inspire confidence in victory. And so Shur proceeds to show that victory of the "new" is inevitable.

"New" Invincible

He puts it this way: 'The main peculiarity of the "new" is its invincibility, its ability to overcome any and all barriers and break through its way to life. The invincibility of the "new" and the advanced in social existence is explained by the fact that the creation of the "new" is conditioned by the objective motion of development, by the fact that the "new" responds to the maturing demands of life itself, to the basic interests of the widest masses of people. The new, advanced, progressive classes in social life are capable of overcoming and breaking all barriers and defeating all forces of reaction. That which grows and develops, he cites Stalin, is invincible: it must in the end defeat the old, the outlived.

In discussing this formulation with some friends I said that this appeared to mean that victory against Germany was so certain that it would have come regardless of the nature of the struggle against it. They did not agree and in effect pointed to a section of Shur's analysis which countered my argument.

"The invincibility of the 'new' does not at all mean," Shur wrote, "that the 'new' conquers spontaneously, by itself, automatically. All development is struggle of the old and 'new', the past and the future, the dying and the being born. The 'new' develops and wins its place in life only in struggle with the old. The defeat and destruction of the old, the reactionary, is the necessary precondition of the establishment of the 'new'".

To those who wish to know what Russia thinks of the future, one might recommend the reading of the following sections of Shur's thesis:

"The old never departs from the scene without battle. The old, reactionary classes in social life desperately fight for their place in life, attempt to preserve their position. In the struggle with the 'new', the old collects and mobilizes all of its forces and occasionally for a time wins, until the 'new' conquers it in struggle. The clearest example of the functioning of this law may be seen by examining German imperialism.

"To conquer the old, the reactionary, in social life is impossible without struggle. If one is not to fight against the reactionary and the outlived, then it may win for a time and block the development of the new and the progressive . . . If the Hitlerite bandit bands had not been dealt death-dealing blows then fascism might have succeeded in achieving temporary victory and in burying the European civilization for scores of years."

The argument continues: if the 'new', the progressive in social life defeats the old only in battle, then it "follows that the progressive leader must not seek appeasement between the old and the 'new', and consequently must carry on the struggle against reaction to the end". The inevitable victory of the "new" does not exclude its temporary, isolated defeats; the establishment of the "new" in social life is only possible as the result of the frequent and victorious struggle for this "new", against the old, the reactionary.

This is the ideology propagated by Soviet leaders throughout the war. Its effects were shown in battle. They must not be underestimated now. The concept of the invincibility of the "new" has been proven powerful many times in history. It is no less powerful now after the most terrible of wars in Europe and near the conclusion of this specific cycle of wars in the world.

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Why Rush to Enter the Pan-American Union?

By LIONEL GELBER

The most definite statement yet made of Canada's willingness to join the Pan-American Union came recently from her Ambassador to Mexico. Ten months previously Mr. King stated that the necessary appreciation of the incidence of joining did not exist and that, in any event, Canada had not yet been invited. Mr. Gelber decries the suggestion that Canada should enter the Union as a makeweight for the lesser nations against the United States, nor, conversely, to become Washington's yes-man.

A SPEECH delivered in Mexico City by the Canadian Ambassador on May 22 has attracted scant attention. Yet it raised principles of a far-reaching character not only in the treatment of Canada's foreign affairs but over the very nature of her representative institutions. For in Canada there has just been taking place a grand inquest of the nation. If the Government or Opposition parties have had in mind any course on a major issue of policy, domestic or foreign, the electors of the country should have heard of it during the campaign from leaders and candidates at first-hand. That is the way of democracy; that is what a free society, whose stake in peace has been so dearly bought, should require of those who seek to serve it. And yet it has remained at this precise juncture for Canada's Ambassador in distant Mexico—not for a Minister addressing Parliament, not for a Secretary of State for External Affairs facing an audience of fellow citizens—to offer the most positive statement yet made of her willingness to join the Pan-American Union.

Reporting in the *Globe and Mail* from Mexico City, Mr. Camille M. Cianfarra, of the New York *Times*, quotes Mr. Hugh Keenleyside as having told a Mexican gathering that the Canadian Government is "waiting until San Francisco and other conferences draft the constitution of the proposed international organization, in order to see how regional organizations will fit into the international organization; how the Act of Chapultepec will fit in. If this is satisfactory, Canada will enter the Pan-American Union—that is, if she is invited."

What's the rush? Speaking of it in the House of Commons on August 4, 1944, the Prime Minister observed that "Canadian participation in such an organization could be based only upon a wide general appreciation in this country of the purposes and responsibilities of the pan-American union. I am not convinced that such appreciation now exists. A recent sampling of public opinion on the subject of Canadian membership revealed that very many of those questioned do not know what the pan-American union is." True a year ago, is that any less true today? What, then, has happened in Canada's relations with Latin America between August 4, 1944, when Mr. Mackenzie King last mentioned the subject in Parliament, and May 22, 1945, the date of the Mexico City utterance, to transform a well-grounded diffidence into a sudden, perhaps undignified, haste?

Is this incident but another example of that curious dichotomy in Canadian public life which sets the important sphere of foreign policy over and above the normal interchanges of current politics, which considers it, save at the rarest Parliamentary intervals, to be the special preserve of small, close-knit groups inside and outside of official circles? While politicians of various parties have sometimes approved, no demand was voiced during the electoral campaign, or expressed in the platforms of rival contenders, for an early step of the sort indicated. A fundamental departure, it has never been discussed seriously by the people of Canada. And without the keenest scrutiny of all that it entails, they should not allow themselves to be hurried into it.

Inclusion of Argentina

Were events at San Francisco a straw in the wind? Canada, it will be recalled, voted to admit Argentina to the United Nations Conference on International Organization. In view of their later rebuke to Franco's Spain it is hard to assess the role played at San Francisco by countries which wished to make the most of a peace they did proportionately less than others to win. One reason, however, for the insistence of the Latin American *bloc* on the inclusion of a regime so belatedly anti-Axis as the Argentinian may have been self-protective; to render their aggressive and essentially pro-Fascist neighbor more nearly liable to the pains and penalties, the restraints and sanctions of the larger project of security. But the moral foundations of the whole new structure were shaken by this ill-advised manoeuvre. It is for Mr. Coldwell, who differed from his colleagues, to say whether he is satisfied with the manner in which prior consultation was denied the Canadian delegates by their own chairman. Did anxiety prevail lest Canada not acquiesce in the entire transaction and so fail to keep Washington and the inter-American system in good humor? Was the subsequent speech of the Canadian Ambassador at Mexico City a further sign of a fresh and accelerating trend? Yet it is at least arguable that the Latin American chapter at San Francisco has not strengthened but weakened the case for Canada's membership in the Pan-American Union.

What would Canada gain by joining? Does she wish to be committed by a regional as well as a universal pact to the defence of Latin American Republics or have them thus committed to her defence? Until Pearl Harbor in 1941 they stood aloof from the struggle in which Canada risked her national existence; as a safeguard of general peace or as a factor in her own security the value of this particular combination has yet to be demonstrated.

Makeweight or Champion

Are any of its more ardent proponents in Canada some who flee from their now discredited pre-war isolationism to a post-war, hemispheric semi-isolationism? Certainly outcries against the mythical six votes of the British Commonwealth or the hypothetical sixteen of the Soviets are hushed by the glittering spectacle in international assemblies of that vast, animated, star-spangled caucus of twenty-one which the Pan-American Union at one point began to present. For until of late it has been an instrument of the policy of the United States; as administered from Washington it could scarcely be anything else.

All this may now be changed with its direction made more genuinely hemispheric, with the meetings of its governing body regularized and with the United States less dominant. But it will continue to operate through a permanent Secretariat at the centre—through machinery, that is, of a kind which Canada herself, ironically enough, has always opposed in intra-Commonwealth relations. Nor should she enter the Pan-American Union if she is to be brought in as a tacit makeweight for the others against the American colossus of the north. To be a champion of Latin Americans in summer storms of no concern to her might do harm to something vital of her own, Canada's friendship with the United States. On the other hand she could

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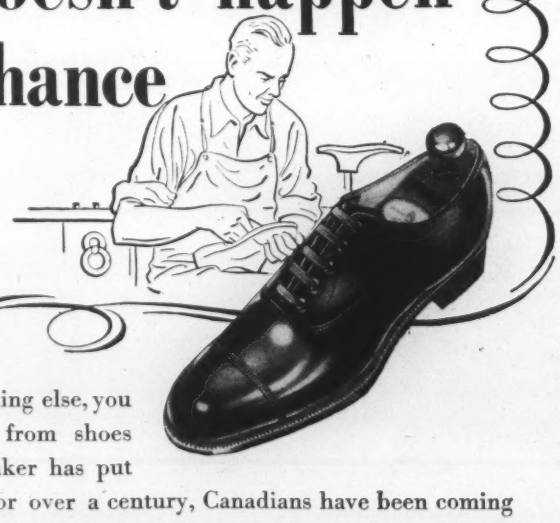

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MEETING PLACE OF WORLD LEADERS

not permit herself as a matter of pride to be little more within the Pan-American Union than Washington's unresisting rubber-stamp. Independence in foreign policy is not maintained by gratuitiously mortgaging it. With Middle Power Canada enjoying a higher rank and exercising a new breadth of movement in world politics as a whole, it would be odd if she were to restrict herself unduly to an American orbit or to one of the southern hemisphere.

Let us be perfectly clear on this topic. Even in mileage Canada is nearer Europe than South America. So remote a mass of land—unless the poorest geopolitics were to count more than the richest history—can never match that to which the sea and air give better access. After two world wars Canada's bent is towards Britannic and world rather than southern hemisphere affairs. In the future she will still be more pre-occupied with what goes on across the Atlantic and across the Pacific; more with what occurs immediately below the Canadian-American border and less with what occurs below the Rio Grande. From the Anglo-Russian or Franco-Russian alliances, for whose regional aims she has twice sacrificed so much, Canada abstains; under what compulsion of major policy, simple geography or common ideas should she discriminate regionally in favor of the Act of Chapultepec? In the domain of culture, investments and trade, Canada has a growing interest in Latin America. But, unlike her partnership in the British Commonwealth and her entente with the United States itself, she has no special interest there which she does not or will not have elsewhere.

No Need to Beg

Before Canada could join it, the Pan-American Union would have to amend its constitution so that States other than republics might belong. But that could be done with ease once an invitation (such as Chile suggested momentarily at the inter-American meeting in the spring of 1945) were decided upon. On August 4, 1944, however, Mr. Mackenzie King twice reminded the House of Commons that Canada had not been asked to join. Since an invitation would not be extended without some advance assurance of its acceptance, this may have been an open endeavor to postpone the issue—an invitation for Canada not to be invited. But Mr. Keenleyside's language ten months later (May 22, 1945) seemed to reflect the opposite intent; it looked, from the newspaper dispatch, like nothing less than a public bid for an invitation. Are the Canadian Government, then, now knocking at the door and begging to be admitted? If so, why?

Canada will have no need to do that on any continent or for any objective so long as she conducts a mature diplomacy with care, with foresight and with skill.

Britain Will Get Some of Germany's Trade

By DONALD STOKES

Will Britain get any much-needed trade as a direct result of the war?

The writer says there will be some gains, and notes a number of fields where they may be expected.

London.

ONE apparent hope for Britain in her present serious trade situation is new markets, brought about by the war. The possibility of developing these markets is being investigated at the present time and there seems reason for some, though very mild, optimism.

Eclipse of Germany will give us the opportunity, no more, of becoming the main tradesman for Europe. Before the war we sold only a quarter of our goods to the Continent, whose trade was dominated by Germany.

Having struck down Germany we must concentrate on helping countries whose whole economy was hinged on the country. We cannot expect them to become cash customers until they can get the flow of vital materials with which Germany once supplied them.

Our brightest hopes are in those of our industries which have developed new resources in the forging-ground of war. We should, for example, capture many markets in the precision instrument trade. Myths of German leadership in this direction have been exploded by the superiority of our aerial cameras, binoculars, gun-laying, radar, and so on.

Remarkable discoveries have put us ahead; an important one was the perfection of glass scales for highly accurate calibration, instead of using silver. We have also found, in N. W. Scotland, deposits of sand which will enable us to be independent of that we formerly had to import from abroad, mainly from Jena in Germany, for the making of optical lenses.

Change in Coal Exports

Our coal experts report there is enough ready-worked coal above ground in the Ruhr and the Westphalian mining areas to ease the crying needs of industry in the freed lands. Taking a longer view, it seems that the manner of our coal exports will change radically. Russia will almost certainly absorb the large output of the Silesian mines, which was formerly heavily subsidized and sold at cut prices to drive out our coal.

Britain is likely to have an expanding market for coal in North-Western Europe, but France, which was one of our largest customers, will be able to find much of her requirements in the Saar mines if de Gaulle succeeds in his attempt to get control of them.

While our coal production drops and costs rise, it seems pointless to plan to sell more coal anywhere. However, the more optimistic, who think our production may increase, are becoming apprehensive over how the Ruhr and Saar coal mines will be worked.

Pointers to a tremendous increase in overseas demand for British machine tools are now being received. This industry has expanded considerably during the war, and we have actually supplied the United States—potentially our most powerful competitor—with a number of the largest type machine tools.

Germany had exports worth $65 millions a year in this industry; an eighth of which was sent to us.

There are also solid hopes that Britain will be able to take over a large proportion of Germany's $70 millions of export trade in chemical products. Dr. J. Ogg and a research team at Rothamsted have evolved a wide range of methods of obtaining nitrogenous fertilisers, and Professor Blackman, in Kensington, has seen his chemical method of weed control used on a large scale; these have tremendous commercial possibilities.

Our cotton and steel industries have lost stern competitors in Germany, but both need extensive re-equipping with more modern machinery if a vigorous spurt of exports is to be achieved.

Now that Essen and other centres producing heavy machinery in Germany are graveyards, we shall have a more clear field in the dozen or more markets in which the two countries were keen rivals. Already we have exported elaborate power-plant equipment to Russia, and sufficient world orders have been booked to keep us busy for years.

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Starace: The Late Boy Wonder of Fascism

By W. SHERWOOD FOX

The writer had an unique meeting with Achille Starace, then the "Boy" General of the Fascist Militia, in Sicily in 1925.

With a complete lack of modesty the 29 year old Fascist, who was later to become Grand Secretary of the Party, talked of Mussolini and himself.

Dr. Fox is President of the University of Western Ontario.

BEFORE me as I write is a picture, and the very vivid memory of two others. Indeed, I might truthfully say there are only two pictures altogether, since they are all of the same man. The two carried in memory were taken at about the same time, portraying their subject in the first stage of his highly dramatic career; the one impressed on paper tells at a glance the story of his inglorious end.

I was acquainted with that man. Since my association with him was no longer than a single round of the clock I hesitate to say I knew him. And yet I feel I did know him, for he was the kind of person who cannot help revealing his whole self even to a transient acquaintance whether he intended to do so or not. What he said and the way he said it stamped on my mind a clear-cut portrait of his character. The man was one of the intimate associates of Italy's late "Sawdust Caesar," Benito Mussolini, and only a few short weeks ago shared his leader's ignominious death in Milan, The picture on my desk depicts their common fate.

On a morning in mid-November of 1925 my elder daughter and I boarded the train at Agrigento (formerly Girgenti) in Sicily en route for Syracuse. Knowing that the journey would be long and tedious we indulged ourselves in the luxury of a first-class compartment in the hope of being left to ourselves. But scarcely had we settled down when we were roused by a loud chorus of "*vivas*" shouted by male voices outside the train. Before we could even peer out of the window to learn the cause of all this ado a handsome young Blackshirt dashed into our compartment. Close on his heels crowded a file of enthusiastic followers of about his own age and clad as he was. Some of them were ordinary train hands whom we had seen around the station at other times, but others were plainly just young men about town. All were ardent Fascists. Their sustained acclaim and adulation marked our fellow-passenger as a "big shot" of the Party.

Finding the narrow confines of the car not ample enough for the magnitude of the demonstration merited by his status, the Blackshirts drew him back to the open spaces of the platform and began their cheering and saluting all over again. This they maintained without flagging until the train began to move. Thereupon their hero rushed into the compartment, planted himself pompously opposite us and by his manner as much as invited us to ask him who he was. Without hesitation we accepted the invitation. So ready was he to talk of himself that he divined our questions before we could even ask them.

The Boy General

"I am Achille Starace," he said. "If you have been in Italy for some time, you have heard of me. They call me 'il giovane generale' — the Boy General. I am only twenty-nine. I am in command of all the Fascist militia and have three hundred thousand and more men under me, the finest young men in all Italy—the best educated, the most patriotic, the most enthusiastic. At the station of Agrigento you saw for yourselves a sample of their quality. They are like that everywhere. It is of men of their stripe that Mussolini and the rest of us are making the New Italy. With them we shall some day restore Italy's ancient greatness and glory." After this recitation he sat back, put his thumbs in the armholes of his vest, and searched our faces to ascertain the kind of impression his role in the remaking of a nation had made upon us.

"But how do you manage to get a united effort from your Blackshirts?" we asked; "they are scattered in small groups all over the country."

"Most of my time is spent in travelling," he said. I visit each local Fascio of any size and importance several times a year. Yesterday I was with the Fascio at Agrigento. We had a wonderful rally. You noted their burning enthusiasm. They will do anything we want to bring Italy back to her glorious place among the nations. Tonight I meet with the Fascio of Catania."

"How do you recruit your men?" I inquired.

"By inspiring them with a vision of our plans for re-establishing Italy's greatness, by showing them that her obscurity was brought about by her people's craven acceptance of the position of inferiority into which she has been pushed by the selfish designs of the great powers both before and after the war. Young men in all walks of life are catching the gleam and are enlisting under Mussolini's banner. In joining the Militia they are not entering a professional army; they remain in their civilian positions and as they go about their daily duties infuse into their companions in shop and factory and office the spirit of Il Duce. In each locality they are on the alert to detect resistance to the new regime; when they find any they have various ways of dealing with it." At that the speaker winked knowingly, as if to hint that these ways were as mysterious as they were various. How I wanted to ask him what really happened to Matteoti! And then he added with studied seriousness: "We deal vigorously with traitors, you know."

Just then the train halted at the station of Galtanisetta and our friend rushed to the platform where he was received uproariously by a deputation of local Fascists. When at length we were on our way again he resumed his story as if nothing had interrupted it.

"But the biggest traitors of their country are still scot free. There's Nitti, for instance, who in our view is responsible more than any one else for depriving Italy of her share of the territorial rewards of the war. As general of the Militia I hold it to be my special duty to put him out of the way. Some day—and soon, I hope —I'll get him." With that he looked at us with the ferocity of a brigand and ominously drew his hand slowly across his throat. "Yes, that's the way, and it's too good for him, too." The intensity of the words and the gesture revealed to us in a flash the kind of men then controlling the destiny of Italy—nothing but underworld thugs, clever perhaps, in their way, but still thugs. From this point of the journey to its end, I may add, my daughter did not feel altogether comfortable in regard to our company.

Land of Bandits

The exhibition the Boy General had made of himself reminded us, quite naturally, that we were in Sicily, not long since the land of bandits and brigands. Evidently, his thoughts ran in the same channel, for suddenly he asked us: "In travelling about Sicily have you run into any trouble? We have done our best to clean out the

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Achille Starace, Mussolini's Boy General, in the full glory of official uniform, ribbons and medals.

Mafia and other such vile gangs and I think we have done pretty well. But there are a few pockets of these devils remaining. Wherever travellers are molested, we want to know all the particulars and to get after the villains responsible." At that he took something like a picture post card out of his pocket, wrote with a great flourish across the face of it with a pen, and gave it to my daughter. It was a photograph of the Boy General himself in the full glory of official uniform, ribbons and medals. "If ever anyone attempts to molest you in Italy," he said, "show that and you will be safe." That is the first of the two pictures of Starace I carry in my memory. Happily, we never had occasion to employ it to protect our lives and purses, for apparently Mussolini and his confederates had really done a good job in ridding Sicily of its worst scourge.

As we drew in to the station at Catania about nine o'clock that evening Starace invited us to accompany him to the platform. "You will see a great demonstration of the spirit of Fascism," he said. "I am to be received here by a company of three hundred Blackshirts. I want to introduce you to them."

When the train came to a halt, the welcoming company in regular order stood at attention, gave the Fascist salute and then lustily sang the stirring Fascist song, Giovanezza. Starace stepped forward to the edge of the platform and gave his little speech.

Cheered Canadians

"Fellow Fascists of Catania, I have with me a Canadian gentleman and his daughter who are intensely interested in our Fascist cause. During the trip from Agrigento today they have asked me more questions about Il Duce and his government than I have ever had put to me before in a single day. If they remember only half of what I told them they will know a lot about our great leader and the new Italy he is making. Give the young lady a salute and a *viva*." When the roar of the cheers subsided Starace ceremoniously bowed and bade us a cheery farewell. I never saw him again.

Two years later a despatch from Rome appeared in our Canadian papers to this effect: "Achille Starace, former General of the Fascist Militia and Deputato delle Puglie (i.e. Member of Parliament for Le Puglie, the Apulia of ancient Roman days), has been appointed Grand Secretary of the Fascist Party." I clipped the report from the paper and after inscribing upon it my name and address I mailed it to him. A month later the postman delivered to my daughter the largest portrait photograph that ever came into our home—twenty by fourteen inches. It displayed the new *Gran Segretario* bedecked in all the regalia of the Boy General plus the badges of other accumulated glories. Written in grandiose letters half an inch or more high across this proud expanse one read these words; *Alla gentile Signorina Fox*, Achille Starace, in the fifth year of the Fascist Era. That is the second picture that is stamped indelibly on my memory.

For many years the world outside of Italy heard but little of Starace. But the invasion of Ethiopia once more brought him the chance to play the role for which nature and training had fitted him. When by means of poison gas, modern armor and treachery the Italians had mowed their way to easy victory over the defenceless Ethiopians, to the bombastic Boy General was assigned the base honor of leading the triumphal march into Addis Ababa. It was a job only a gangster would take—the glorification of the murder of a country. But knowing something of his temperament I can easily imagine he did it well—if anything of that order can be described as done well.

And now I return to the picture I mentioned at the outset. It was clipped from a Canadian daily just a few weeks ago; it appeared in thousands of other papers throughout the world—except probably in Germany and Japan. It is in two parts. In the first the Boy General that once was, he who used to lead so proudly, is being led to execution. In the second part his body hangs by the heels beside the bodies of Benito Mussolini and Clara Petacci, the latter's mistress. Beside this dual scene memory flashes on the page the two portraits of the same man in the day of all his pomp and power. I cannot but repeat Macbeth's tragic sigh: "And there an end."

Now an inland sea, this small → Dutch village, flooded by the enemy in attempting to stop the Allied advance, shows what difficult problems of reconstruction and actual destitution face many such communities in war-devastated Holland.

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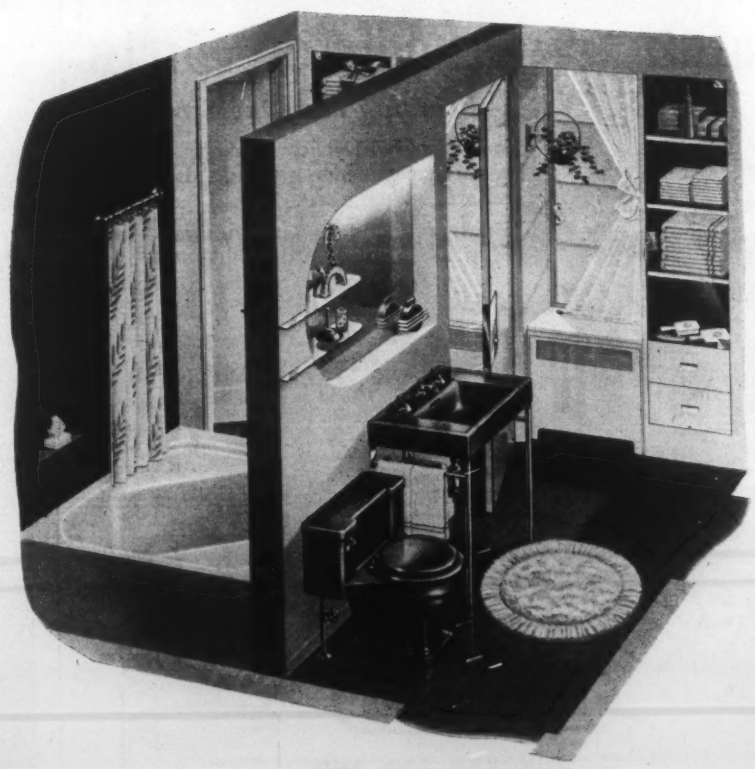

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Careers: One in Three Pharmacy Students Today Is a Woman

By LILLIAN D. MILLAR

This is one of a series of articles on careers for young women which will appear at frequent intervals during the coming weeks. "Saturday Night" believes that at no time has it been of greater importance that young women choose carefully and wisely the place in the world where they can be of greatest service to the community in work that brings them personal satisfaction and happiness. The articles by Miss Lillian D. Millar will give as full and complete information as space permits of the careers under discussion.

AS FAR BACK as fifty years ago a few women became qualified pharmacists. In recent years more girls have been attracted to the profession and since war interest in pharmacy as a career has been further stimulated by an ever increasing demand for women pharmacists. Each year a larger number of girls entered colleges of pharmacy and today about one out of three pharmacy students is a woman. Women have amply demonstrated their aptitude for this work and words of praise come from every quarter in which they have been employed. Women pharmacists have built for themselves an abiding and important place in this profession.

If pharmacy as a career interests you, check to see if you have the necessary personal qualifications. Are you painstaking and accurate? In this work you are dealing with human lives and you must always be right. One mistake may cost a life. Are you a tidy, orderly person? In a pharmacy everything must be clean, in its proper place and correctly labeled. This helps to eliminate errors. Do you like fine detail work? You would be dealing with minute quantities, grains, drachms, scruples and grammes. Are you interested in chemistry and hygiene? These are not the chief studies but they are important. Do you like people? Have you a tactful and sympathetic manner? The average pharmacist is dealing with the public most of the time. People consult the corner pharmacist about the many problems of the family, the home and the community and he becomes a sort of community counsellor. Do you want your work to contribute to the well-being of humanity? Drugs play an important part in maintaining health, in curing ailments and diseases and in alleviating suffering.

The training needed to become a qualified pharmacist varies in the different provinces. In some provinces, after obtaining junior matriculation standing you must successfully complete a four-year course in a college of pharmacy. In Ontario you must hold your senior matriculation, put in two years as an apprentice under a qualified pharmacist and then spend two years in and graduate from the Ontario College of Pharmacy. During this period of apprenticeship you must take an active course of study and at the end of each year you must pass an examination. While you are an apprentice you receive a nominal salary, usually sufficient to cover basic living expenditures. As two full years' apprenticeship is required, if you decide to become a pharmacist you will need to start your apprenticeship before September 16 of this year if you wish to be ready to enter college in September 1947.

When you enter college you study subjects such as dispensing, manufacturing pharmacy, prescription reading and physiology. In addition you take botany, chemistry, microbiology and first aid. Post graduate courses are given for those who wish to advance to positions requiring additional specialized knowledge. In some provinces upon graduating from the college of pharmacy you receive the academic degree of bachelor of science in pharmacy. In other provinces the professional degree of bachelor of pharmacy is given. In all provinces, before you may practice as a pharmacist it is necessary to obtain a license from the provincial authorities.

Seven Schools

There are seven schools or colleges of pharmacy in Canada. If you wish information as to the training, costs, etc., write direct to one of the following: School of Pharmacy, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta; School of Pharmacy, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan; Department of Pharmacy, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba; Ontario College of Pharmacy, 46 Gerrard Street, East, Toronto 2, Ontario; Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Montreal, Montreal, P.Q., Department of Pharmacy, Laval University, Quebec, P.Q., and Maritime College of Pharmacy, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.

What sort of position will you have when you are a fully qualified pharmacist? The chances are that you will find work in a retail pharmacy. Here you will likely start as an assistant pharmacist. When you gain experience and if you have the necessary qualifications you may become manager of a pharmacy or you may decide to start a store of your own or enter into partnership with another pharmacist.

A pharmacy is now part of nearly every hospital and a fully qualified pharmacist must do the dispensing. This work is eminently suited to women and it is likely that a growing number of women pharmacists will find work in hospital dispensaries. In addition to dispensing drugs, the hospital pharmacist may act as a technical expert in the supervision of the purchasing of many items used by the hospital.

Pharmacists also find employment with drug manufacturers. Because expensive apparatus is required, more and more drugs are being prepared by drug manufacturers. The crude material as well as the finished products must be tested and examined in order to meet the exacting requirements of uniform dosage, purity and stability. Both the laboratory and the manufacturing departments of such drug films require pharmacists with special technical training for this work. To qualify it is likely that you need to take one year's post-graduate work.

Equal Pay

Pharmacists are employed in medical centres where dispensing is required and where technical work is carried out, such as examination of blood and urine. For this work, the one year post-graduate course should be taken.

Pharmacists who take post-graduate work in some branches of pharmacy may be equipped to teach in a college of pharmacy or to become a pharmaceutical chemist in a larger laboratory.

Working conditions of a pharmacist vary, of course, with the type of work. Pharmacists working in hospitals or with drug manufacturers have like hours, vacations, etc., as others who are employed in the same organization. Long hours have always been the chief disadvantage of the work of the retail pharmacist. However hours have been materially reduced during the war and these new hours have worked out so well that it does not seem likely that pharmacists will return to the long pre-war hours. Another criticism made by some pharmacists is that stores sell too many articles other than drugs. This trend developed because in many centres drug sales were not sufficient either to occupy the full time of the pharmacist or to permit him to operate at a profit. Here, too, war has brought a change. With full employment has come a substantial increase in the sale of drugs. With this larger volume a growing number of pharmacists are confining their business to the sale of drugs and household medicines. Of course the woman pharmacist may take a different view of these miscellaneous sales. Many of the goods now sold in drug stores are of special interest to women, such as cosmetics, perfumes, soaps, etc., and the woman pharmacist may find the selling of these lines a pleasant variety rather than an irksome task.

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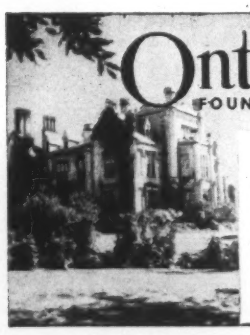

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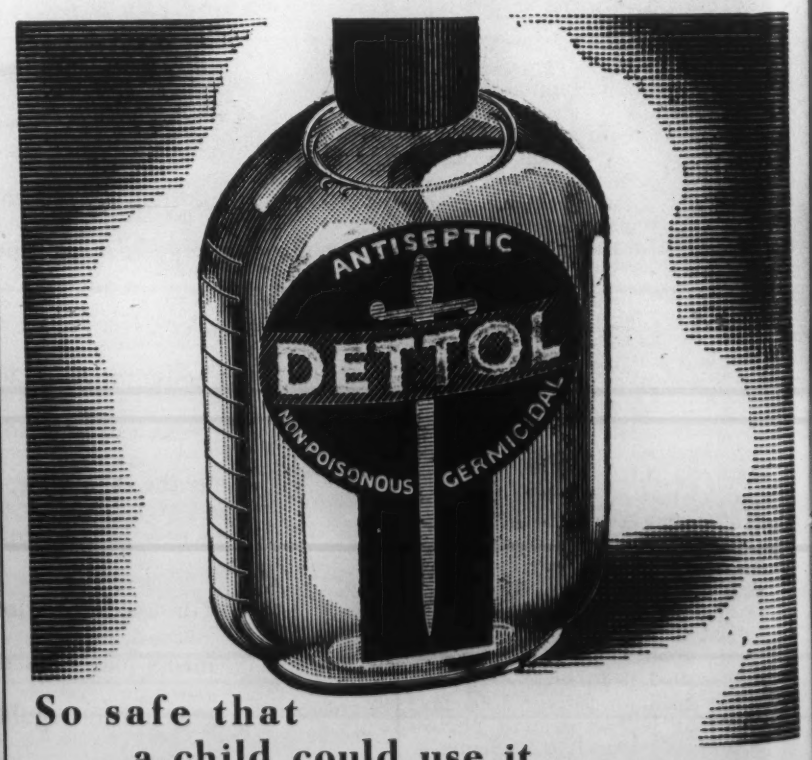

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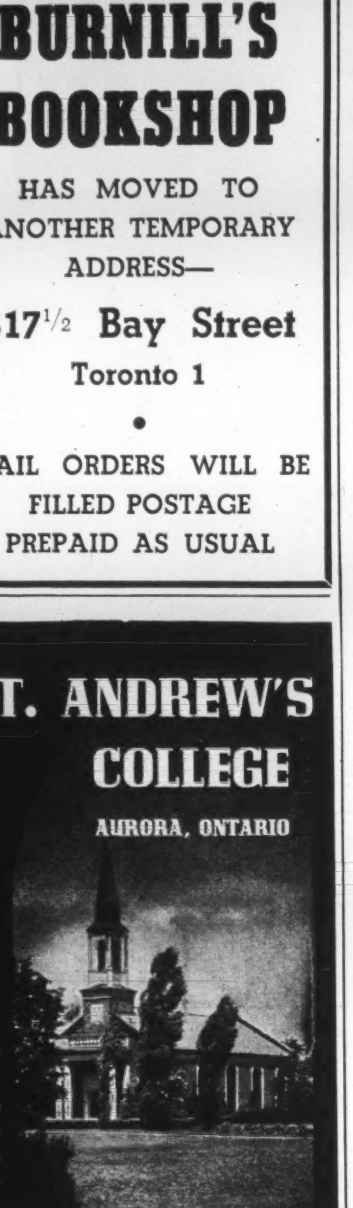

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The Fierce Trials of Brave Men To Open Up This Continent

THE DISCOVERY OF CANADA, by Lawrence J. Burpee. (Macmillans, $3.00.)

THE author, who moves as freely in Canadian History as in his front hall at home, confesses, in a foreword, that in his school days the subject was a bore. He is inclined to blame the manner of teaching since the annals of this country are rich in romantic color.

This book assembles the long story of exploration from the coming of the Norsemen onwards, and seeks, as far as possible to define each achievement in the words of the explorer or of someone in his company. Canada was a canoe country. From Lake Winnipeg one could paddle eastward to the Atlantic, southward by way of the Red River to the Mississippi and on by the Columbia to the Pacific, or northward to Hudson Bay and the Arctic. The fur-trade was the impulse of all travellers, but a few, such as Samuel Hearne, Alexander Mackenzie, David Thompson, and Simon Fraser had a broader vision. How these and others overcame difficulty and even repaired disaster is a rich and noble tale.

This is a perfect book for boys—and men. It should be required reading in every high school.

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Cinching the Future

SECURITY FROM CRADLE TO GRAVE, by Don Toppin. (New Dawn Publications, Toronto, 25c.)

THIS is a pamphlet of 120 pages arguing that universal insurance on a compulsory contributing plan under government can be effective only if mass unemployment is prevented by cooperation of government and industry. Even then it must be supplemented by a broader health service to lower the death rate and the economic disability rate.

Meanwhile the author calls upon the public to make fuller use of the various security plans offered by the Life Insurance Companies. That is to say personal thrift is the root of the matter and government planning is at best supplementary and partial.

The pamphlet, for all its good sense, suffers from a lack of organization. It starts out as a story but trails off into argument. Moreover it offers no cure for that juvenile inertia which regards today and has little or no thought for tomorrow.

If men were driven by reason, instead of by appetite; if they had as much foresight as a red squirrel packing away acorns in October, they would buy insurance as regularly as they buy beer or cigarettes. But they don't. Consequently many persuasive salesmen of talent and energy are engaged by the insurance companies to convince the public of the obvious; even as movie actresses are engaged to sell victory bonds to people who have saved too little and know well that they ought to save more.

Perhaps the young man hesitates to buy insurance lest he might be unemployed and couldn't keep up the annual premium-payment — but no, that would indicate foresight. More probably he wants the ready money for a saxophone or a motor-cycle or a green canoe.

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An Ironist

PIPE NIGHT, by John O'Hara. (Collins, $2.75.)

THIS is a young man who takes people apart and examines them; not favorably. His knowledge of the leisured folk, with money or without, is complete. His ability to show them up in a few lines of dialogue cannot be denied. He uses irony as it should be used, like a rapier, and it's just as deadly. This is a book of short and burning story-sketches, most of which had first appearance in the *New Yorker*. It's humorous but scarcely cheerful.

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Three Contest Winners

THE editors of Doubleday, Doran have made the final decisions in three literary contests which have been open during the past year.

Winner of the $20,000 Novel Contest, is Elizabeth Metzger Howard of Winter Haven, Florida, for her novel, "Before The Sun Goes Down", a story of two families in a small American town in the 1880's.

The New Writers Contest, has been won by Charles Andrews Fenton of New Haven, Connecticut. The prize of $4,000 goes to his novel titled "But We Had Fun". Mr. Fenton was formerly a tail gunner with the Royal Canadian Air Force, and his book concerns the readjustment of the returned veteran to civilian life. This contest, which pays $1,500 for book rights and $2,500 for an option on the motion picture rights, continues open, with no yearly closing dates.

The first George Washington Carver Memorial Award of $2,500, an award which remains open indefinitely for manuscripts which contribute to the importance of the Negro's place in American life, has been given to Fannie Cook of St. Louis, Missouri, novelist and short story writer, whose prize-winning book, still to be titled, deals with the transition of a Negro family from depression to a better economic opportunity, in a midwest city.

The three prize-winning books will be published in 1946.

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The Great Trade

A SAGA OF THE ST. LAWRENCE, by D. D. Calvin. (Ryerson, $3.00.)

CONVERSATION with any old-timer in Quebec will soon drift to the days when the coves were full of brigs, brigantines and other seagoing sailing craft, all loading square timber through the special port in the bow just above waterline. The rafts came down the Ottawa or the St. Lawrence; some of oak, more of waney pine, waney being a technical term for a square timber with the four edges hewn down to a three-inch width.

This book tells the whole story of the timber trade from the time that Napoleon sealed off the Baltic from British trade until the big steam freighters came, loading timber and deals in enormous quantities and making four round-trips while a sailing ship was making one. The Calvins of Garden Island near Kingston were pioneers in lake and river traffic and the story of the firm is one of courage, resourcefulness and fair-dealing for nearly a hundred years. The author writes with abundant energy and charm.

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The Greatest Tenor

ENRICO CARUSO, HIS LIFE AND DEATH, by Dorothy Caruso. (Musson, $4.00.)

AT FORTY-FIVE Caruso met a young girl just out of school and married her. She was not particularly musical; she had no Italian and her sole distinction was a warm heart, untouched by sophistication. The marriage was a triumphant success, for the young wife merged herself into the Caruso personality and made herself indispensable during the short three years before the great man's death.

This book is the story of those three years; a love idyll of uncommon interest, revealing the almost fierce diligence of the artist to make his life-work as near perfection as possible and the breadth of his temperament. His love-letters sparkle with quaint Italianate English. His generosity and his humor are fully set forth and the book contains a number of his brilliant caricatures of contemporary figures.

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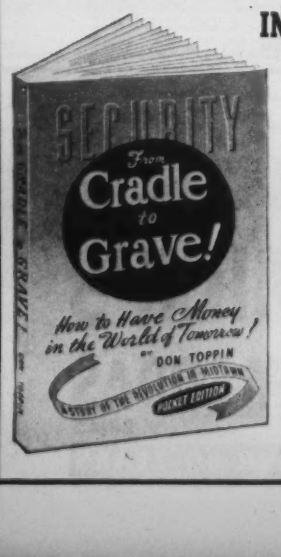

Lorne Greene, Distinguished Radio Personality, says: "Don Toppin certainly makes you think. This book embodies ideas which could derive only from his unique background of politics, philosophy, business and human relations. It may be worth thousands of dollars to you."

Ann Abbott, CKEY's Woman Commentator, says: "Every woman should make certain her husband reads this unusual book."

Controller H. E. McCallum, Toronto Municipal Council, says: "'From Cradle to Grave' should help to make a better community and a better world. Everyone should read it."

John MacDonald, M.A., Sociology Student, says: "In 'From Cradle to Grave' Don Toppin not only gives a vision of the future, but a practical blueprint of what can be done to assure security to-day."

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THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

London Welcomes the Return of Queen Mary After Five Years

By HECTOR BOLITHO

London.

THE pattern of London life is incomplete without Queen Mary, and her return to Marlborough House is one more sign that peace has come to the metropolis.

We need to be reminded of domestic goodness, selfless devotion to duty and a clear choice between right and wrong, which are Queen Mary's character.

To see her driving through the streets again, with her familiar hat and parasol will remind us of the immemorial themes in British life which even wars and the bitterness of politics cannot destroy. Can we say, with Charles the First, "We bless God we have those inward refreshments which the malice of our enemies cannot perturb"? Queen Mary, with her long good life wrapped into the story of England, seems to be the symbol of those inward refreshments.

Queen Mary was born in London. It was in June, seventy-eight years ago, that Queen Victoria drove up to the door of Kensington Palace to see the "very fine" baby sleeping in the room where she herself had slept, at the beginning of the century. "It seemed so strange to drive into the old courtyard and get out at the door, the very knockers of which were old friends," Queen Victoria wrote.

In the most important themes of her life, embracing character, hatred of compromise, gratitude for affection, and compassion, the "very fine" baby was to carry on the legend of royal behavior.

A Hundred Pictures

It will be reassuring for those of us who remember Queen Mary before the war, to take off our hats again as the high, sedate old motorcar rolls past; reassuring to forget the immediate anxieties as we stand with bared heads and see the inflexible yet gracious Queen who holds the better part of a century within her astonishing memory.

A hundred pictures will glimmer in our recollections. There are some old Londoners who can remember her as a girl, stepping out of a carriage in Chester-square, where she lived, modestly, before she was married. My generation remembers her best driving into the forecourt of Buckingham Palace, stepping out of her car and turning to bow before the doors closed behind her. We liked to feel that behind the long façade of the palace there lived a happy married couple who held a mirror up to the family life which was the essence of our safety.

We remember the Queen within a car, at night, blazing with emeralds, sitting in a box to laugh at George Robey's jokes, or walking into Westminster Abbey with such authority and grace that, for a moment, we saw only one figure and forgot the ocean of splendor.

There has always been something deeply human behind the erect, alert figure, and we all knew little human stories that made us say, as she drove past, "There is also goodness of heart." When a cheque arrived for the Needlework Guild from a woman of doubtful reputation some of the committee wished to return it. "Not at all," said the Queen, "no one should be prevented from doing a good action, anyhow, no kindly impulse will be checked by me, no matter from whom it springs." That was the quality of character which we knew, and which we welcome back again.

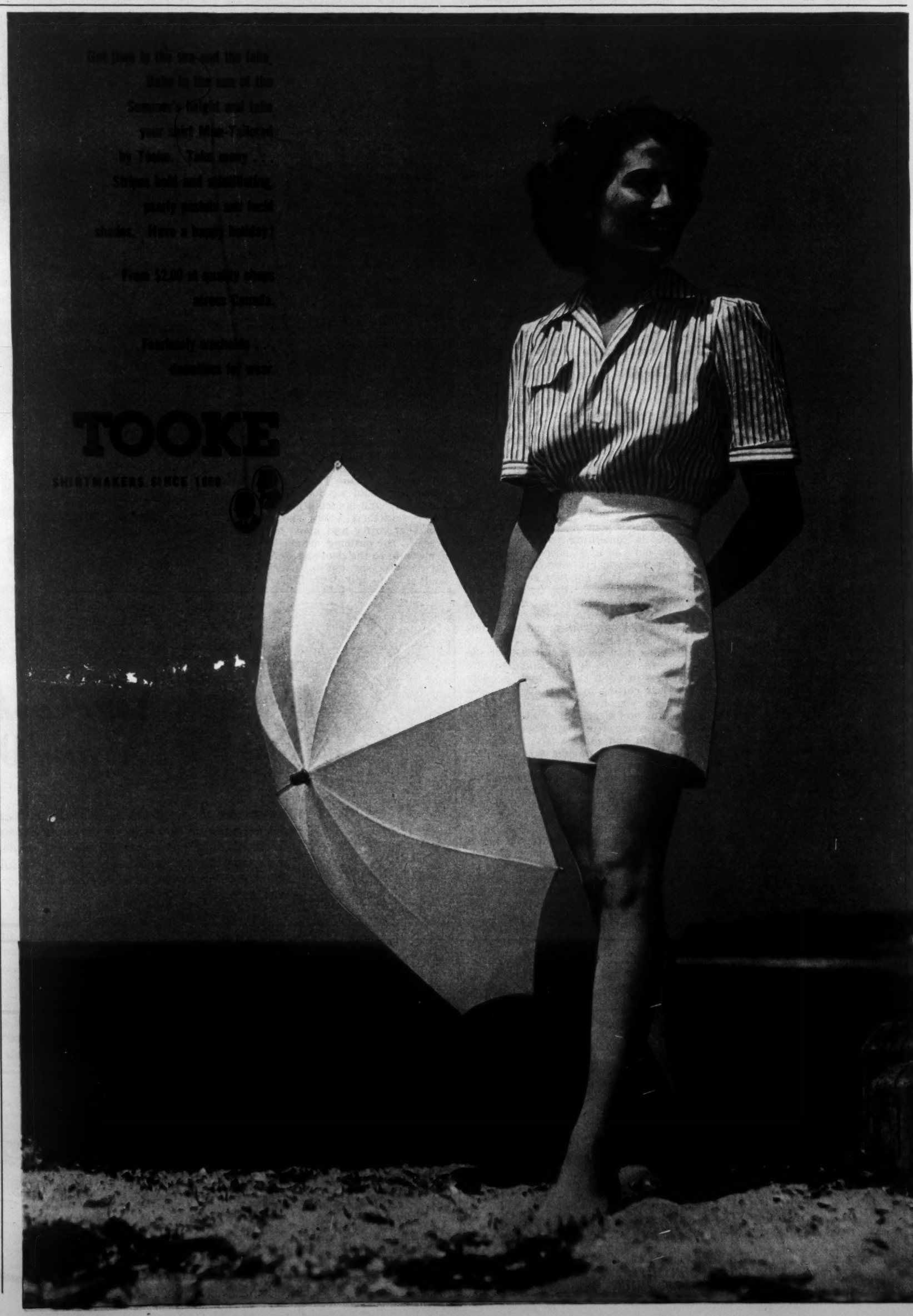
In September 1939, when our lovely summer suddenly became sour with conflict, Queen Mary left London, and her life for five and a half years was a war secret. But slowly details of that secret life came through to us. People whispered "Queen Mary is at Badminton with the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort." But retirement was impossible to a woman of her vitality.

She made Gloucestershire her Kingdom and with her talent for concentration she turned from the tremendous pattern of her life to bestow her example on the simple village interests about her.

There were no Court circulars, but we learned of her visits to factories, and of her big car stopping on the country roads to pick up trudging American soldiers, airmen and land girls. The ladies and gentlemen of her little Court had to squeeze up to make room for more and more of them, and when the soldier, airman or land girl got out at the end of the journey, a little medallion with the entwined letters M.R. was pressed into his or her hand.

She visited more than a hundred factories where war machines, food and clothing were being made. She liked to take tea with the workers in the canteen. She knew the names of all the children in the village and of the soldiers who guarded her. When she was not visiting a factory she worked in the woods every afternoon, from two until five. Armed with a bushman's saw, she helped the soldiers clear one hundred acres of land, so that the Duke of Beaufort could plant more trees. This was not the whim of a day, it was her program of duty for five and a half years.

Evacuated children from Birmingham worked with her sometimes. "Put that brushwood on the bonfire," she said to one of them. "O.K. Queen," said the urchin. "Johnnie, your hair needs cutting," she said, and Johnnie came next day with his hair close cropped eager for approval.



THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

The "Enigma" of the Man Who Has Returned After Years of War

By S. PEARL CLARK

"OH, we'll shock you, we'll mock you, we'll say we don't care!" Who is this changed individual—your husband perhaps, your brother, son or some other dear one, your hero—anyone recently come home from the wars in answer to your hopes and prayers?

What is he thinking? Why is he so restless? Where is it he hankers to be? How can you help him? Why does he want to shock and mock you? Why does he say he doesn't care?

Why? Because your daily round of small duties, your idle conversation, your fancy foods, your complacency, seem meaningless to him.

He has lived through war—and war is hell!

War is naked terror, war is losing your dearest comrade in death, war is intense slugging effort to the last ounce of strength. And to renew that strength in the stress of war, eating is a routine, sleeping a necessity without comfort and his only recreation is found in the unquestioning friendship of his buddies. He has been down to the rock bottom of this business of living.

His natural human reaction to your limited interests is to jar you. So he mocks you and you are amazed and resentful. Haven't you—you ask yourself and perhaps him—had the hardest job of all—waiting at home?

Let's follow an airman through one mission. He sits in his plane tense, awaiting the signal to take off. He thinks of the money spent in training him to this point, of the valuable plane he pilots and of the lives of his crew; he thinks of all the confidence invested in him, of the havoc one mistake can wreak—and he wonders if he can measure up. The signal comes, he takes off, and the last person to wave at him from the field below is the padre.

He may never mention it to you, but on that one mission he'll live through more fears and tensions than any normal lifetime will hold. He and his crew will blast industries and homes and will kill hundreds of people. He will be attacked and know live terror; he may send an enemy fighter in flames to the earth. He may lose his best friend in the battle . . . and this is but one night's work!

Your man has grown up fast! Returning home from an atmosphere of intense living—whatever the service he has been in—you find he has grown old before his time. What wonder?

When he first arrives home it's not too difficult. He has dreamed of this for a long time and it's like being on a holiday to be renewing acquaintanceships and visiting old friends. Then he gets some work to do and for awhile that helps to fill the gap.

This begins to pall and he seeks out some of his service pals. Perhaps they join veterans' associations or form a club of their own where they can talk over their experiences or just sit and mope. This is where you come in.

Living in a home is difficult because he has lived in crowds—his eating, his sleeping, his work, his play—all have been as one of a large group. He looks at you—if you are his wife—and wonders if he really is, as he seems to be, just a meal ticket for you—economic security as it were—and perhaps a social asset. You seem so smug and remote from life as he has come to know it. Uncertainty plagues him.

He is thinking of security. Insecurity! He never worried about it before. If he had responsibilities prior to enlistment he earned money and paid his way. Then in the army or other service all his needs were provided for—cash wasn't necessary at all. Now he is alarmed by his responsibilities.

His Changed Status

He has been regimented and now he has become an individual again. A complete change in his way of living and thinking is necessary—and remember, the better the soldier he has been, the more difficult is the transition.

While each individual has a different reaction to his changed status, there are principles which will help you towards understanding your man and being the helpmate to him that it is your obligation to be. For it is true that lasting comradeship is built primarily on the confidence of one another—something that has to be worked for and earned.

He needs your sincere *faith* in him. This is something you needn't tell him but you must show in every action that you are sure he will come through. It is not that *he* is a problem, but that he has travelled another path, which has made him more mature than you are in many ways and now you must find a new meeting ground.

Your man needs new hope for the future. Your own attitude to life comes in here. Do you live doggedly—just getting by from day to day—or do you live triumphantly, with joyful optimism that shows itself in your every attitude and action?

Again and again I have heard the boys comment on just this optimism on the part of the English. They say: "The English know how to live. Why even in the midst of bombings they so calmly, even gaily, take time out for tea!"

"The English 'pub' is a place to warm your heart at!" You've heard that! Why? Because unquestioning warm friendliness is the keynote.

Because of social laws and his duty the returned man has to seek friendship primarily with one person. He has done his job—now to *earn* your place in the sun you must do yours. It is your job to supply him with a homely friendly home. This cannot be accomplished by assuming a self-righteous attitude but by loving understanding—a generous *love* that, giving, does not count the cost.

He knows what this kind of love is. He has had it—from strangers too—over there. One lad tells of a group of some 150 young airmen who were received as casual guests in the homes of humble British civilians every Thursday night and were known as the "Thursday nighters". These kind and grateful people—all of whom had suffered so much—made any of the boys who wanted a share of home life welcome to visit them—and every week sixpence was set aside by each couple in each home towards a Christmas fund for the boys.

When the holiday season arrived, there was a gift for every one of the Thursday nighters. "Those were the presents that brought tears to your eyes," said the lad who related this.

Do you, his dearest one, give as unstintingly?

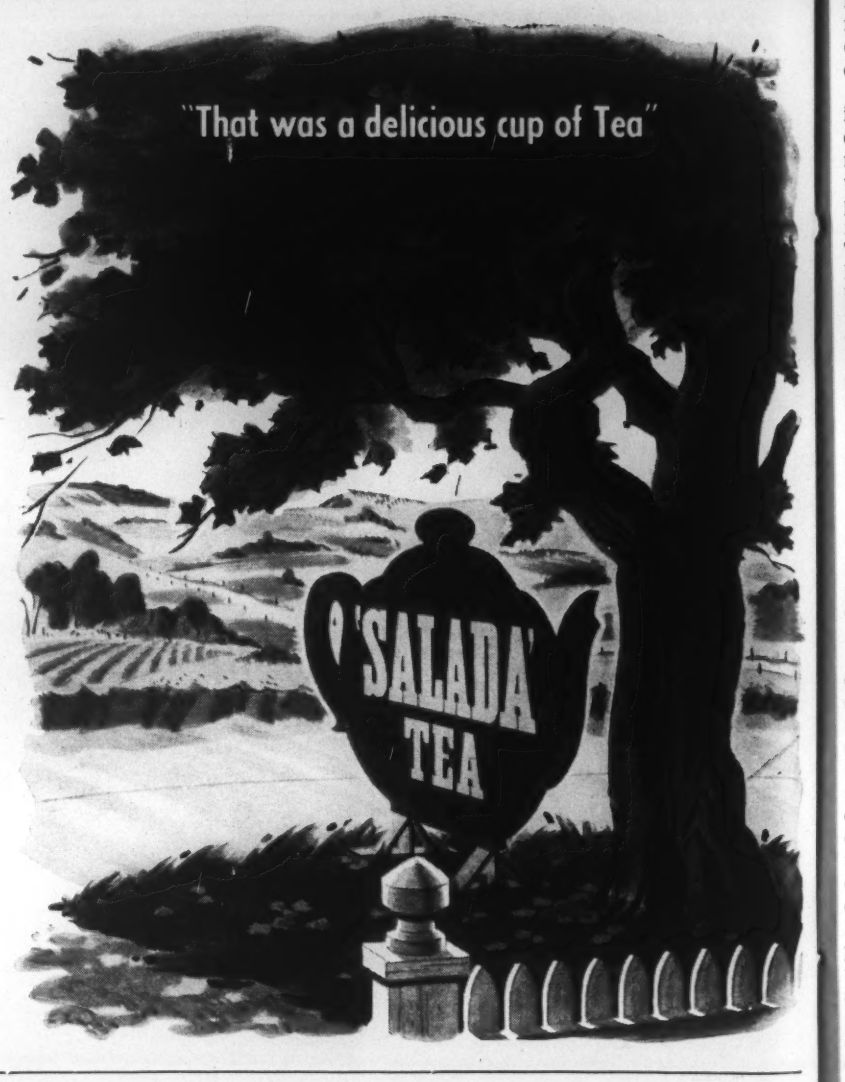
Your man knows he needs your cooperation to fit himself for the new life now challenging him. He knows what cooperation means — airmen will tell you there is no "big shot" in a bomber plane. They know it is useless being over a target if there is no bombardier. They know a mission is not accomplished until the navigator brings them home. They who fly know they are no more necessary than they who send them out.

There is no magic formula to give you for down-to-earth good living but this spirit of partnership can point the way.

One wife tells a story of her husband who often during the long nights following his return home had left his bed to pace the floor in the living room restlessly. She had tried getting up to talk with him that he might relieve his mind, and been sent off to bed again. Then, one night when she could no longer lie still, she got up and ignoring him, headed for the kitchen where she brewed some hot coffee and made toast for herself. The enticing aroma brought her spouse to the doorway and, without a word, she got up, took down another cup and poured him some coffee. Minutes later, as he puffed a fresh cigarette, the silence was broken when he said simply, "You're wonderful!" Almost unwittingly, she had made a step in the right direction.

Nothing can be done to change this man overnight. It takes time and his own thinking to do that and the change will come about naturally. Hear what soldier- artist Bill Mauldin, cartoonist for the U.S. Army magazine *Stars & Stripes* has to say about it:

"They are so sick and tired of having their noses rubbed in a stinking war that their only ambition will be to forget it . . . They don't need pity, because you don't pity brave men . . . They simply need bosses who will give them a little time to adjust their minds and their hands, and women who are faithful to them, and friends and families who stay by them until they are the same guys who left years ago."



Your Cooking
...and Ours
REMEMBER the good old days in the kitchen . . . when not even the tiniest corner of the cupboard was bare . . . when all those choice ingredients you needed for your most tempting recipes stood handy to your mixing bowl? What a difference wartime shortages have made in your cooking!
And so it is in the Laura Secord Candy kitchens, too. As everyone knows, there is a shortage of the fine foods — the pure honey and cane sugar, the fine creamery butter and fresh cream — needed for many a Laura Secord recipe.
The happiest thing about the shortages is, our good friends realize that by buying only a half-pound of Laura Secord Candies at any one time, they make sure there will always be Laura Secord candies for the boys and girls overseas.
Laura Secord
CANDY SHOPS
OLD TIME HOME MADE
Laura Secord
CANDIES

SALLY SILEX says...
GOOD COFFEE IS CLEAR COFFEE
ONLY A Genuine SILEX CAN MAKE SILEX COFFEE
because... ...ONLY THE GENUINE SILEX HAS THE FLAVOUR-GUARD FILTER

THE WEEK IN RADIO

Radio and LaGuardia Stepped In During N.Y. Newspaper Strike

By FRANK CHAMBERLAIN

BY far the most exciting development in the world of broadcasting last week was Mayor LaGuardia's reading of the comics to the children of New York when the strike held up delivery of Manhattan's newspapers.

I must confess that a lump came in my throat as I pictured this hard-driving, plain-spoken, big-hearted man as he went through the adventures of Terry and the Pirates, Orphan Annie and all the other wonderful people who live in the comics. The newspapers reported that the Mayor shouted when the adventure became exciting, whispered during the deepest mysteries, and laughed when the comic characters did. All in all, it must have been an exciting broadcast. It was so successful that the Mayor bought a daily half hour on the radio and promised the kids he would read them the comics until the strike was over.

Now this may have been a politically astute move on the part of "The Little Flower", but he has already announced that he isn't running for mayor again. I give him credit for having a generous heart . . . and I'm going to leave it at that.

One of the Columbia Broadcasting outlets in New York, station WABC, cancelled two of its regularly scheduled programs to provide their listeners with more news. In the two special broadcasts initiated there were summaries of the day's news, descriptions of editorial cartoons in the day's papers, excerpts from the feature columns, sports pages, financial, editorial and other comment. Transcriptions of the broadcasts were delivered to the publishers of the newspapers after the programs went off the air. Frank Stanton, vice-president and General Manager of C.B.S., told publishers that the programs were being broadcast without prejudice to either side. This I don't quite understand.

I don't know anything about the causes for the deliverers' strike, but I am wondering if Mayor LaGuardia and WABC didn't weaken the power of the strike when they did what they did.

THE C.B.C. has decided to separate their news bulletins and news programs from their current affairs commentaries. This has been under way for some time, I believe. There have been views expressed from more than one centre in Canada that no matter how well Willson Woodside and Elmer Philpott have discussed international affairs, much of the news today is controversial in nature, and capable of interpretation from more than two viewpoints.

The C.B.C. indicates that it will form panels of speakers on current affairs. The C.B.C. News Round-up which has been heard Monday to Friday at 7.45 p.m. E.D.T. will be discontinued for the summer months. It will start again in the fall, but will be basically reportorial in nature.

"Topic For Tonight", which has been heard nightly on the Dominion network after the C.B.C. newscast at 11 p.m. E.D.T. will also go off the air. It will be replaced by five minutes of local news and sports, to be tacked on the national news. I have been feeling for some weeks that it is time for radio newscasters to place more emphasis on local news. The public is a little tired of international doings.

To complete the announcement about changes in the news commentaries I should add that a new current affairs program will be broadcast in the middle of the week shortly. It will be similar to "Sunday Night Review".

THIS is the time of year when radio stars (or their press representatives) write what are known as "Guest Columns" to send to radio editors who are anxious to get away on holidays.

One of these "Guest Columns" has been written by Bob Burns. He writes:

"Everywhere you hear folks making plans for memorials of one kind or another for the boys who have been lost in this terrible war. To my mind there's no finer memorial to our boys than a living memorial. I claim the very best memorial to our boys is a living tree. Set aside a part of our city park and plant a new tree for every boy lost in your town. Young trees aren't expensive to buy and put in the ground, so you can plant a tree for every boy that's gone.

"Put a name plate on a standard next to the small tree, giving the boy's name and branch of service, and when and where he died. As soon as the tree is large enough, attach the plaque to the trunk of the tree, and from then on that tree has a name. It's growth will be watched, and it'll be loved by everyone in town who knew the boy whose name it carried.

"We've already started the plan in my home town of Canoga Park, Calif., and it's starting to spread through other communities.

"If such a thing were done in the European countries, where everybody could see all around him the names of those millions of men who had died in a brutal war, it might be a forceful reminder of the cost of future wars and cause people to stop and think before they let their leaders carry them into another terrible war."

THERE were two programs that particularly caught my attention recently. One of them was a C.B.C. production called "Serviceman's Forum". The other was a C.K.E.Y. production called "Welcome Home Program".

The first was a recorded program put on wax at Aldershot. Three servicemen and a C.W.A.C. were holding what is known as a "bull session". (I didn't know that girls ever attended bull sessions). They were talking about whether or not there would be jobs enough for all when they got back to Canada. Three of the four said they didn't think there would be. The fourth was an optimist. It was a forthright program.

The second show, a Toronto production, was also recorded. CKEY, one of the progressive young stations of Canada, takes its mobile recording studio to the Canadian Exhibition Grounds when troop trains arrive and transcribes interviews with returning soldiers. The interviewers are smart. They ask all sorts of questions. I wonder how they think them up. How long have you been away? Where did you serve? Did you get wounded? Did you meet any girls you liked? How did you like living in Italy? Is it more expensive living in London than in Toronto? And so on, until you feel sorry for the poor serviceman who must be eager to get home into a hot bath.

More fun Under the Sun with Smooth Tan
smoothtan
Charles of the Ritz
SMOOTHTAN OIL to encourage a rich tan. SMOOTHTAN CREAM to help keep your skin delicately fair.
$1.45 each
Charles of the Ritz
Distinguished for hand-blended powder and exquisite cosmetics
45-11R

CONCERNING FOOD

At Home on the Range in Texas or an English Farm Kitchen

By JANET MARCH

J. FRANK DOBIE in that very pleasant book "A Texan in England" says a lot of discerning and complimentary things about England and the English. In fact as you put the book down you feel that here is a true Anglophile, one who goes beyond the usual adopted reverence for what some people might consider the better British customs. There is hardly a word of criticism in the volume although Mr. Dobie admits homesickness for the mesquite, the spaces, horses, and the blue-bonnets of Texas. Used as he must have been to the fieriness of good Mexican cookery, he probably suffered gastronomically at the wartime high tables of Cambridge.

However in Mr. Dobie's description of his trip to Wales he does mention food and drink. He went for a long walk one day and ended up late and starving at a farm. The owner agreed to feed him and his companion and, seeing a large crock of eggs, Mr. Dobie hinted by remarking that four eggs make a good starter for a meal. Then warming to his work he went on to tell the story of "Bigfoot Wallace who once walked foodless two or three days to El Paso after the Indians had stolen his mules, and at a Mexican house down the Rio Grande ate 37 eggs, and then made it on into a square meal." The cook looked interested as she went on preparing their meal and then handed them each a plate on which was a solitary egg and two slices of bacon.

Again a few days later in Wales he found himself coffeeless for two days. Turned down at a tea room he went to a hotel and pleaded to have a pot brewed. He told the waitress "You will be rewarded this side of heaven after you have brought it to me. Furthermore I will dance at your wedding with a cow bell on." So urged she brought a whole pot, "hot as hell fire and strong as tobacco juice. The mess of pottage that Esau made himself immortal by trading off his birthright for could not have been more delectable. After the first cup I stretched my legs and felt virtue going down into my toes. . . When a man's whole system craves a certain kind of liquid no substitute will suffice unless he is perishing of thirst and even then there are limits."

Frank Dobie does not tell us whether he takes sugar with his much loved coffee or not. Those of us who do had better reform their ways. Tea and coffee are really better without and everyone can put their diminished ration to good use. Here are a few recipes which are economical with those precious pink tickets.

Just in case you have forgotten the proportions of sugar substitutes to use here they are.

¾ cup of honey=1 cup of sugar, and when using it cut down the liquid in the recipe ¼ cup.

¾ cup of molasses=1 cup of sugar again with ¼ cup less liquid, and add 1 teaspoon of soda.

1 cup of corn syrup=1 cup of sugar with 1/3 of a cup less liquid.

1-1/3 cups of maple sugar=1 cup of sugar.

To use the last substitute you must find your maple sugar. When I was a child we used to bring great blocks home from Quebec and scrape and serve it with rice pudding which became a queenly dessert when so treated.

Honey Cake

1 cup of honey
1 cup of milk
3 cups of whole wheat flour
3½ teaspoons of baking powder
Salt
3 eggs
1 cup of raisins
½ cup of shortening
1 teaspoon of vanilla

Cream the shortening and add the honey. Beat the eggs and add them, then sift the flour, baking powder and salt and add the raisins and stir in alternately with the milk and bake in a 350-400 oven for about an hour.

Oatmeal Cookies

½ cup of shortening
½ cup of honey
1 cup of rolled oats
2 teaspoons of baking powder
½ teaspoon of salt
1¼ cups of flour
½ cup of raisins
¼ cup of nuts
1 egg
2 tablespoons of milk

Cream the shortening, with the honey and beat and add the egg. Sift the dry ingredients except the rolled oats, and when sifted add the oats, and then stir in the dry ingredients alternately with the milk to the shortening mixture. Drop on a greased baking sheet and bake in a 350 oven for about twenty minutes.

Maple Custard

5 eggs
¾ cup of maple syrup
2½ cups of milk
Salt

Separate the eggs and beat the yolks and add the syrup and then the milk and salt. Beat the whites till stiff and then fold them in and pour into either individual or one large custard dish. Oven poach in a 325 deg. oven till the custard is firm.

FOR HELEN

WIND-a-whisper, bird a-wing,
Every season's spell,
Oh, of these, of anything
I can sweetly tell.

Moth and twilight, dream and star,
Dawn and cloud and tree,
Life and light and loves that are
Quite apart from me.

Only when, as now, I'd turn
Eyes within and seek
In its curious depths to learn
What my heart would speak.

Silence gathers dull and long,
Frost besets the rune,
All the little bells of song
Tinkle out of tune.

Whence, of thoughts from there and here,
Only this I bring you —
Were you but a half as dear
I could better sing you.

JOSEPH SCHULL

There's no "Fee-fi-fo-fum" about this Green Giant.
His song is a kindly song about his products, and it goes like this—

"Packed at the fleeting moment of perfect flavor"

His gold isn't laid by a goose; it is grown in tall, juicy kernels of golden corn.

His peas don't grow to the sky, but grow large while very young and tender.

His seeds are not magic beans, but exclusive breeds of peas and corn.*

If you believe in honest, tried-and-true Canadian labels, you can still believe in giants—*Green Giants.*

Packed by Fine Foods of Canada Ltd., Tecumseh, Ont. Also packers of the following brands: Niblets Mexicorn, Green Giant Golden Wax Beans, Del Maiz Cream Style Corn and Green Giant Asparagus

Green Giant Peas BRAND *Our exclusive breed—S-537

Niblets Whole Kernel Corn BRAND *Our exclusive breed—D-138

It's Historical Whether We Eat Cake or a Blue Plate Special

By RUTH HOBBERLIN

A HUNDRED years hence our current radio gag: "Sorry, darling, we're right out of ham, so we're just having bacon for dinner," may be quoted as widely as Marie Antoinette's "Let them eat cake" remark. Indeed, history may class our pre-election *pink teas*—"to meet the women of the riding"—with those of Charles II, who first instituted tea-parties with a political flavor in England.

Even today, women especially find the "story" back of customs relating to food more entertaining than a chronological list of important dates. And while most historians now devote a chapter or so to "The Life of the People," not all of them elaborate, for example, on the kind of cake referred to by Marie Antoinette.

Her comment has deeper significance if we learn that European cooks used to cover the bottom of their ovens with cheap coarse dough to keep the loaves of white bread from burning. After the finer bread was baked, the remaining black *cake* was distributed to the needy. Lacking even this, it would appear the French were on the very threshold of starvation.

As for King Charles, the character of this "Merry Monarch" takes on more color when we know the motive for his tea-parties. Fearing that wide discussion of his policies by serious-minded men in the coffee-houses might endanger his power in Parliament, he enlisted the aid of female subjects to make tea-drinking in mixed company the fashion.

Our 20th century habit of inviting friends to dinner follows a tradition which harks back to when salt was a costly commodity, and to share it the highest form of consideration. Later this social gesture became known as breaking bread; although it was only done among "trustworthy" companions. Apparently our ancestors believed poisoning the food of an enemy to be more deadly than exposing him to investigation by a Royal Commission.

Ship's Galley

Whenever we repay social obligations by entertaining our friends at a restaurant, history dogs our steps as we enter and order a "Blue Plate Special". If our meal adheres to the standards of the institution from which its title was borrowed, it will be of excellent quality. This catering term was derived from an award at a girls' school, founded by Madame de Maintenon, where the seal of approval for fine cookery was the *cordon bleu*—the blue ribbon of perfection.

After dinner we may pass up the movies in favor of a radio quiz program. When we hear a sailor run amuck on "Why is a ship's kitchen called a galley?" we wonder—as Bergen often does about Mortimer—how he can be so stupid. His Captain may never have explained to him of course, why large buckets filled with clay or sand, and termed *galleys*, used to be part of every ship's gear in early days of shipping. Trust a woman to remember that, wind and weather permitting, a fire lighted in these containers made a limited amount of cooking possible.

Listening to a news broadcaster we note that, instead of urging us to "let this lust of hoarding cease", he simply mentions the reduction in our sugar ration. His remark brings to mind the generosity of our pioneer grandmothers' recipes in regard to honey and molasses. For when Canadian homes were being "hewn from the forest" Grannie also was doing without imported foods and making do with local products.

Crusades and Lozenges

The task of scrupulously dividing one long candy bar among five guests becomes an active reminder of our childhood days and those heart-shaped lozenges with their "I love you truly" mottoes. As children, we found them extremely appetizing. As adults, we find them indigestible because of their bond with death and tombstones. About the time of the Crusades it was customary to bury the dead of noble family under the floor of a church or cathedral. A flat white *lozenge* enumerating the noble deeds of the departed was then placed over the grave as a memorial.

After bidding our friends good-night, we empty ash-trays and set the breakfast table. The act of checking on the chilled apple juice quota brings a resolution to tell Mary, John and Peter of the dried apples over 6000 years old which are in a London museum. A carton of eggs produces the thought that even our children's children should learn how egg-spoons were discovered in the ruins of ancient Londinium. Yet on second consideration, we decide it may be sufficient if our descendants merely take time out from bigger and better tea-parties—"to meet the women"—to appreciate the humor behind an old 1945 radio quip about a shortage of ham and bacon.

Next morning, however, we incline strictly to 20th century custom; because Emily Post might not approve if we *broke-fast* with "some bread and cheese and a tankard of ale."

• •

A CANADIAN mother, misunderstanding the way the Family Allowances act works wrote the Department of National Health and Welfare enclosing a cheque for eight dollars. "My son is fifteen," her letter stated, "Thank Goodness he will be sixteen next year!"

INSIDE HER PURSE

HERE, take this girl—this girl I took
For better or for worse.
Remove her from that pedestal
And look inside her purse.

Confusion, utter and complete,
Assails the quivering eye.
No man could ever tidy it,
No man would ever try!
There're bobby pins and matches,
A powder puff or two,
And underneath that chocolate bar
Is something pink and blue.
Bouquet d'Amour comes drifting up
From handkerchiefs of lace,
And there—right there behind the gum
Is magic for her face.
What's this? Why, just the stubs
Of tickets for the show.
There're scraps of nearly everything—
Of everything but dough!

This girl I took—this wife of mine:
She's my angel, she's my nurse . . .
Yet how can I be happy with
That chaos in her purse?

S. E. C.

Da's na fijn, zunne!...Have a Coke
(SAY, THAT'S GREAT!)

...a friendly custom of ours lands in Brussels

In Flemish, it's *vriendelijkheid.* In English, it's the plain, everyday word *friendliness.* And wherever he goes, the Canadian soldier likes to make friends. That's why, when there's Coca-Cola on hand, he instinctively comes out with the good old home-town greeting, *Have a Coke.* It's his natural invitation to be friendly. For the quality of friendliness is born in a Canuck, and to kindred spirits it bubbles out—like the bubbling goodness of Coca-Cola itself and the democratic way of life that's behind it. Yes, *the pause that refreshes* with ice-cold Coke becomes an ambassador of good will . . . a bit of the old home spirit carried across the seas.

* * *

Our fighting men meet up with Coca-Cola many places overseas, where it's bottled on the spot. Coca-Cola has been a globe-trotter "since way back when."

Coca-Cola
-the global high-sign

"Coke"= Coca-Cola
You naturally hear Coca-Cola called by its friendly abbreviation "Coke". Both mean the quality product of The Coca-Cola Company of Canada, Limited.

THE COCA-COLA COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

MUSICAL EVENTS

Noted Elgar Work at the Proms; Another Rising Baritone Heard

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

IT HAS been gratifying to note modern English orchestral works of singular charm and beauty on the last three programs of the Promenade Symphony concerts in Varsity Arena. In Ettore Mazzoleni's second program last week there were two: Elgar's Handel Overture in D minor and George Butterworth's more familiar Rhapsody, "A Shropshire Lad". Under the conductor's baton the tone of the orchestra was unusually ample and moving in quality, and the finesse in expression which marks his interpretations was especially manifest.

The Handel Overture in D minor was one of the last works in which Elgar showed his real powers. It is not a re-orchestration of an early work, since the august Handel published no overture in that key. Elgar took certain themes from various suites and re-worked them in a pattern of impressive breadth and nobility. Nobility is the chief characteristic of Elgar at his best; and he himself could play so many instruments that the construction and development of a grandiose, plain-spoken score came easier for him than for most composers. His lucid and beautiful handling of brass and woodwind give me a thrill even in so hackneyed a work as "Pomp and Circumstance, No. 1." With reference to the latter, by the way, the disrepute into which it fell not so long ago when aesthetes considered patriotism vulgar, has largely evaporated and most conductors still revel in its gorgeous scoring for the brass.

As played by Mazzoleni the Handel Overture had stimulating grandeur. There are few conductors who interpret the inherent and typically English loveliness of Butterworth's Rhapsody with such intimate, poetic understanding. The other orchestral works on the program one has heard on countless occasions, but the conductor gave vitality and freshness to them, particularly to that haunting amalgam of gaiety and spiritual anguish, Schubert's "Unfinished Symphony."

It is 54 years since as a boy I first heard Grieg's "Peer Gynt Suite No. 1." It was then 15 years old, and the boom of Ibsen, who had asked Grieg to compose the music, was rising. After all these years the strange harmonies of "Ase's Death" are still haunting and the subtle Moorish quality of "Anitra's Dance" still enchant. When one thinks of it the latter was a remarkable achievement for a composer so deliberately national and Nordic as Grieg.

Robert Merrill

Fresh discoveries in the way of baritones are constantly appearing, but most of them are more notable for resonant quality than for vocal style. Robert Merrill, the Metropolitan's latest acquisition in that field, definitely has "style," in addition to a voice of exceptional power, warmth and beauty. The works he sang, Valentine's Cavatina from "Faust", the Toreador Song from "Carmen", and Rossini's "Largo al Factotum", were all hackneyed. But here was a young singer who challenged comparison with a host of celebrities past and present, meeting comparison well. Even in "Old Man River" he was competing with memories of some of the most superb contemporary voices. But I for one could have gladly done without it. Listening over radio to Frank Sinatra's pallid perversion has made me anxious to forget it altogether for a while.

The latest number of the *British Book News* to hand records the death of the eminent musical writer, Edwin Evans Jr., at one time critic of *The Pall Mall Gazette*, and also a frequent contributor to the *Musical Times* and *Time and Tide*. The present writer was personally interested because several years ago the great harmonica player, Larry Adler told him he bore a physical resemblance to Mr. Evans. The statement was repeated more recently by S. Hurok, the famous international manager who knew him for many years.

Though no mention was ever publicly made of the fact, I have been told that during World War 1, Evans, an expert linguist, rendered remarkable service as a British Intelligence officer, and spent a considerable period in Germany itself.

He was born in 1874, son of a noted London organist and musical writer, also named Edwin Evans. The father was an authority on Brahms and German music generally, but the tastes of his son ran in an opposite direction. At the time when the popularity of Wagner and Richard Strauss was at its apex in London he became an ardent propagandist for modern French and Russian music. On his advice the Société de Concerts Français was founded in 1907. Later as a writer and lecturer he helped to stimulate popularity for Russia ballet and opera as produced by Diaghileff and Beecham. He wrote books on Tchaikovsky and Stravinsky, and translated Jean-Aubrey's "French Music To-day." In 1938 he succeeded Professor Dent as President of the International Society of Contemporary Music, and was chairman of the London centre. In recent years he was a leading advocate for the brilliant British composers who have come to the fore since 1925, and served the cause of British ballet with the same zeal that marked his efforts on behalf of Russian ballet as a young man. He was a moving spirit in the spectacular rise of the Sadler's Wells organization. His mind, character and disposition made him immensely popular in London.

Spivak at Boston "Pops"

Elie Spivak, concertmaster of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, recently scored a decisive success as soloist with the Boston "Pops" orchestra, Arthur Fiedler conducting. He was brought to Boston to give the first performance in the United States of a violin concerto by the Russian-Armenian composer, Khatchaturian. All the Boston critics spoke well of his tone and technique, and Winthrop P. Tryon, of the *Christian Science Monitor*, who had analysed the work in advance was especially cordial. He was impressed with the vivacious melodic qualities of the work and the balance of interest between soloist and orchestra. Spivak, he said, had things to teach professional soloists about tone and style. The violinist did everything with precision, took no chances at display and put on none of the exhibitionist's manner. Consequently, said Mr. Tryon, he made no slips of execution, fell into no inaccuracies of intonation, nor in any particular failed to carry out his intentions.

The coming autumn will bring important changes in two Canadian music centres. After fourteen years of service, the distinguished violinist Jascha Galperin is leaving Calgary where he has been associated with Mount Royal College. In 1937 he founded a junior symphony orchestra which has grown in dimensions and quality until it is now an efficient body of 85 pieces. Its work has been praised by Dr. Staton, Arthur Benjamin, Max Pirani and other noted adjudicators. The farewell of Mr. Galperin to Calgary in the last week of June was marked by public tributes to what he had done for music there.

At Mount Royal College he is being replaced by Clayton Hare, a not-

AND THEN... SHE **Smiled**

IPANA and MASSAGE can do so much for your smile

A charming smile is not just an asset—it is a real treasure. However, that kind of smile depends on firm, healthy gums as well as bright, sparkling teeth.

Ipana Tooth Paste with massage can be your smile's helpful friend. You see, Ipana not only makes your teeth sparkle but, with massage, it is especially designed to help keep your gums healthy.

The moment you see even a trace of "pink" on your tooth brush, be warned—see your dentist right away. It may mean nothing more than gums grown tender and flabby because today's creamy foods deny them exercise. But let your dentist decide.

However, don't wait for "pink tooth brush," make a regular habit of Ipana and massage—for stronger, healthier gums, brighter teeth and a more attractive smile.

Never Ignore "Pink Tooth Brush"

For Brighter Teeth, Firmer Gums, use **IPANA AND MASSAGE**

"Days were Dragging . . . because I forgot one simple fact!"

"THE VERY sound of the dentist's drill all day was wearing me ragged. Yet assisting patients taking treatment and being cheerful is my job! I was about ready to quit . . . feeling so grumpy all the time.

"Then I started eating Kellogg's Bran Flakes. A delicious bowlful every morning soon convinced me what one simple change of diet could do. Now, I'm my own cheery self again . . . greeting all patients with a smile I *mean* . . . and have lots of energy for *extra* things, after work."

Make this 30-DAY TEST

1. ***If you're really ill*** see your doctor! But if you just feel dull and headachey, you may only be suffering from incomplete elimination. Here's how one simple change of diet can help you keep fit:
2. ***Start now*** to eat Kellogg's Bran Flakes *every* morning. If you want to keep fit the *natural* way, get more of the "bulk" your system needs by eating delicious, gently-laxative Kellogg's Bran Flakes With Other Parts Of Wheat.
3. ***Just thirty days*** should prove to you how grand it is to feel alert, to have the energy for all the *extra* things you'd like to do. You'll want to go *on* keeping fit the Kellogg way!

LOOK FOR the name "Kellogg's" on the distinctive golden-yellow package at your grocer's. Regular or family size. Made in London, Canada.

KEEP FIT with Kellogg's every day in the year!

ed Canadian violinist, of recent years on the staff of Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B., where he has done splendid work. Mr. Hare, who originally hails from St. Catharines, Ont., was a pupil of Louis Persinger, teacher of Yehudi Menuhin, and lived in England for a number of years. He appeared as soloist in many British and European cities before returning to Canada. His wife Dorothy Swetnan, a pianist of international reputation, will join the faculty of the College. Last winter the New Brunswick boy violinist, Francis Chaplin, one of his pupils, gave a recital in Toronto which astonished many music lovers. He, too, will remove to Calgary to continue his studies with Mr. Hare.

ENGAGEMENT

The engagement is announced of Margaret Somerville, only daughter of Mrs. McKibbin and the late Dr. Alan E. McKibbin, Oshawa, to Captain Archibald Burnside Whitelaw, Ontario Regt. (Tank), son of Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Whitelaw, Oshawa. The marriage will take place in Hart House Chapel, July 14th, 1945.

PROM CONCERT

Varsity Arena — Thurs., July 19
8.50 p.m.

Toronto Philharmonic Orchestra
DR. CHARLES O'NEILL
GUEST CONDUCTOR
IGOR GORIN
GREAT ACTOR-SINGER

Tickets: Res. $1.00, 60c; general admission 40c. From Box Office at Heintzman's daily (10 a.m.-4.30; Sat. 10-12.30; phone Ad. 6269); also Moodey's; Arena box office Thursdays only.

Ernest Johnson, Manager

★ A Thick Sauce from the English recipe—Gives zest to all meat and fish dishes.

19

C&B THICK SAUCE BY CROSSE & BLACKWELL

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FILM AND THEATRE

Climatic Conditions Excellent, Entertainment Very Moderate

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

AIR COOLING was the principal attraction at the Toronto theatres last week, with a few Grade B films thrown in to keep the languid summer trade entertained. "Dillinger," the screen story of America's No. 1 Public Enemy in the thirties, was probably the best of the lot. At least it is a very sound example of the Hollywood principle that a thing that isn't worth doing is often worth doing very well.

In a milder society than ours Dillinger might have qualified as something of a figure in border legendry. World competition in the field of thuggery however has so reduced him in scale that the Dillinger career has the shabby quality of police-court jottings. The story here is bracketted neatly by Dillinger's "take" over his period of operation—his first exploit was to snatch $7.20 from a tobacconist's till, and when he was finally shot down in front of a movie-theatre there was exactly $7.20 on his person. This at any rate is the screen-version, though the circumstances seemed a little too pat for actual biography. Crime may not pay but it seldom breaks as even as that.

Apart from this lapse into story-telling "Dillinger" is a tight, authentic, aggressively handled record of a vicious career. Newcomer Lawrence Tierney plays the title role with such icy authority that he has probably earned himself a life-sentence in gangster roles, without good-conduct parts for time off. The whole film indeed is marked by rather unusual discernment and literacy, like a pulp story written by an author with a marked sense of style. With so much talented management, Dillinger, deplorable as he is, becomes a fairly compelling and resourceful figure—a fact that the picture recognizes and rather nervously disclaims in a foreword.

The evening I was there three noisy youths occupied the seats in front of me. One of them had to be asked to remove his hat and all three indulged in raucous and occasionally unprintable comments on the companion film. They were respectfully silent through the Dillinger picture, and obviously impressed, though whether by the hero's bad end or gaudy career it would be hard to say.

"Escape in the Desert"

If you remember "The Petrified Forest," it was about a rather decadent literary man, a beautiful discontented girl and a brooding gunman all shut up together under carefully dramatized circumstances in an Arizona filling station. The literary man was played by Leslie Howard, the girl by Bette Davis and the killer by a sensational newcomer, Humphrey Bogart. It was a rather static drama in which the characters, once fixed in their predicament, sat about discussing Love, Nature, Sex and other large abstractions. It sounded at the time like very high-styled dialogue, embodying as it did the sad, self-pitying ideas of the Lost Generation; and as delivered by Leslie Howard, it exasperated the killer, an illiterate type, almost to the point of murder.

All this has been changed in the re-make of the film, now re-titled "Escape in the Desert." The once fashionable dialogue has gone, which is perhaps no very great loss and the cast has been enlarged to include, among other people, a comic dentist and his nagging wife (Alan Hale and Irene Manning), which is certainly no noticeable gain. The literary man has become a flyer, stopping off between wars, and the outlaw and his band a group of four escaped Nazi war-prisoners. Action has been substituted for introspection but it is all familiar and commonplace and wearying beyond belief.

Philip Dorn plays the hero, Jean Sullivan the girl and Helmut Dantine the Nazi villain, and though all are a good deal more active than the original characters they are considerably less interesting to watch. While "The Petrified Forest" struck me as a film that could profit by a little honest vulgarizing, I can't feel it quite deserves the fate it meets here. Acknowledgments to the author, Robert Sherwood, are made in the credit list. They should have been apologies.

Another negligible item, entitled "Divorce" turned up during the week. It's about a heartless divorcee (Kay Francis) who armed with her latest final decree (she's had four already) goes back to her home town and destroys a happy marriage. Miss Francis is an old hand at this story.

Mr. Coward Is Bad, But Good

By D. P. O'HEARN

"DESIGN for Living" has been around quite a while now but it's still bright enough to make audiences flock to the doors, even in July when audiences usually need coaxing, and still far enough above standard fare to make the working observer marvel at Noel Coward's mastery of the difficult art of bedroom drama. Of course this is only one of Mr. Coward's very varied attainments but it shouldn't, as an accomplishment at least, be dismissed as a minor one. The easiest road to success (financial) in the theatre is through a few people and fewer beds properly scrambled (you should have seen the rush at the Royal Alexandra on Monday night). That so few follow it successfully is sufficient proof of its pitfalls.

It is worth seeing "Design for Living" to admire Mr. Coward's skill along in dealing with the difficulties which confront the dramatist who starts with the enticing situation of two men and one mistress. Mr. Coward passes the one back and forth between the two and puts her everywhere she should (or shouldn't) be, and manages it so dextrously that even the most reputedly pure don't feel the need of blushing.

Vicki Cummings who plays the back and forth lady in the current production has a sure touch as a comedienne. Her performance is quite fascinating. Her two admirers give very competent performances, and the entire production is, as usual, a better standard than one expects from summer theatre.

Dr. Charles O'Neill who comes home to Canada to be guest conductor at next Thursday's Prom Concert, July 19, in Varsity Arena. The program includes a new Fugue by Dr. O'Neill.

THE OTHER PAGE

"Dear General Patton": A Letter From the Rising Generation

By HOWARD ALAN BROWN

Dear General Patton:

I WISH I didn't have to write this letter to you. I should be much more occupied by the business of growing. But I feel I must say something in reply to your telling a group of small school-children that they were the soldiers and nurses of the *next war*.

My name is Howard Alan Brown. I was born three months ago in the Western Hospital, Toronto. I am twenty-four inches long, and I weigh fourteen pounds two ounces. My Daddy is Horace Brown and he says I'm the most beautiful baby in all the world, and he ought to know because he's the smartest father I've ever seen. The way I'm gaining, I'm going to be over six feet tall some day, and a real husky. Maybe I'll be a champion speed-skater like my grandfather, or I'll box and play baseball the way my Daddy would have liked to do if he had had two good legs. He says he used to try, but he wasn't much good at them with his one game leg, but I think he's only joking, because I believe my Daddy is a champion.

What worries my Daddy is the way I'm growing so fast. He knows I'm a modern baby, and that I'm going to be big and strong, but he wishes sometimes, especially when he reads something like the things you said, that I could just stay a baby all the time. He says I'm happy, now, and that he loves me so much he can understand what must be in the hearts of those parents whose sons have grown up big and strong and gone away to war and won't come back. He thinks if that ever happened to me, if I had to grow up to be torn apart by a shell, that he'd be too ashamed of humanity to want to live another moment in this world himself.

My Daddy and I have the longest talks together. At least, my Daddy does most of the talking, while he's giving me my bottle, because a fellow hasn't much time for more than an occasional chuckle when he's pulling on a nipple. He tells me all about Hitler and Fascism and the Fascism that's growing up here in Canada, and how we have to fight against inequality and injustice *everywhere*, if there's going to be anything worth my growing up to. And we talk about San Francisco and UNRRA, and how men seem to really want to do what's right, but have the funniest ways of showing it.

When my Daddy read to me what you'd said to those school-children, General Patton, I couldn't believe my ears. Don't you understand, General, *we don't want another war?* To say that there have always been wars and always will be wars is to say that there always has been tuerculosis and there always will be tuberculosis. If you can cure one disease, you can cure another.

Of course, General, you're a professional soldier, and you have to stick up for your profession of killing. You and your kind wouldn't like to be out of jobs, would they? Why, when you came back from Europe, you said you could hardly wait to get to the Pacfic. I guess you enjoy wars, General Patton, and my Daddy says it's a good thing you do, because you were one of the best generals we had in Europe, and did a lot to beat Nazi Germany. We're both grateful to you for that, and for anything you can do to beat the Japanese, but after that, General, couldn't you just leave the making of the Peace to men who don't think it's quite grown-up to swashbuckle around with holstered guns on the hips, or who haven't quite got used to the idea that a man can be altogether forgiven for losing his temper and striking others who are sick. I wouldn't have brought that up, General, if you hadn't said that about the next war.

You see, my Daddy says it isn't enough to win a War, you have to win a Peace, too, and you don't win a Peace by going around talking about "the next war". And nobody ever won a Peace, yet, by spreading suspicion and distrust of one's neighbors.

My Daddy says he loves me, and I know he does, the way he holds me and the way he smiles at me, sort of as though he didn't believe I'd really happened but was terribly glad I had. He says he's got a war on his hands, too, General Patton, a war that doesn't take two good legs but does require a quick tongue and a fast typwriter, a war to make sure there is no "next war", a war of words for Peace. That's how, my Daddy says, he'll prove to me that he loves me, so that when I grow up I won't have to put on a uniform and march off to the "next war". He tells me he wants a world for me where men won't torture their fellow-creatures and beat them and throw them into concentration-camps and starve them and tear them away from their families, and all the other things that go with War, including the killing and the maiming and the blinding of those who are babies today. My Daddy says we can get a good world, if we all want it badly enough. He thinks you're going to get fooled on this "next war" business.

I know you're a fighter, General Patton, but gosh! so are the soldiers of Peace. I think you know which side I'm betting on. Yours for no more wars,

HOWARD ALAN BROWN (his X mark)
Dunbarton, Ont.

PORTRAIT

SHE is not beautiful, and yet she walks
With that high pride that women wear who know
That they are loved; and always, when she talks,
Her voice is cool, her eyes with warmth aglow.

She is not wealthy in the common way
But knows the value of the coin of gold
Within her palm; she spends it every day
And watches it increase an hundredfold.

She is not fair, and yet this darkened room
Is luminous because she enters here;
The very shadows come to summer bloom
And winter's sullen footprints disappear.

VERNA LOVEDAY HARDEN

"THE LAIRD O'DUNDURN"

● In 1777 the loyalist, Richard Beasley, crossed Lake Geneva—Burlington Bay—in a canoe, climbed the sloping cliffs and rested for an hour. The spot so charmed him that he decided to stay, laying claim to a vast section of the district and becoming Hamilton's first white settler.

Acquiring land was easy in those days, but going on from there—clearing it and bringing it under cultivation—was the pioneering on which Canada Unlimited was founded.

In 1835, Allan Napier MacNab built Dundurn Castle on the site of the Beasley homestead. It stands today a monument to the men who, with faith and determination, pioneered and sacrificed to develop Canada Unlimited—a monument to the glory of early Hamilton and a pride and pleasure to its present owners—the people of Hamilton.

Today, in the spirit of our pioneers, we must preserve our freedom and our stake in Canada. How well we shall succeed will be measured by our continuing purchases of Victory Bonds, War Savings Certificates and Stamps.

Hamilton's famed Dundurn Castle was built by Sir Allan MacNab and named after his ancestral home on Loch Earn, Perthshire, Scotland. It was always a complacent house with a bit of swagger about it, and on its verandah the MacNab, in his swaying kilts, received many a grandee.

Painted by John Martin, O.S.A., C.P.E., based on data in the archives of Dundurn.

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THE OTHER PAGE

Very Special Item From the Diary Of a Lecturer Touring Britain

By B. K. SANDWELL

THERE is nothing that I have seen in all my United Kingdom tours that I should like so much to get Canadians really interested in, as the Princess Alice Orphanage at Sutton Coldfield, near Birmingham, although it is in no way connected with our own Princess Alice, having been founded and provided with its name soon after the middle of the nineteenth century. Perhaps the best way of enlisting that interest is to present my readers with the text of a resolution drawn up and passed by the Young Democrats of the institution at a meeting of their Parliament, which I was permitted to address in the capacity of a representative of the sister democracy of Canada. Here is the resolution, dated March 24, and signed on behalf of the House by the Prime Minister (who happened to be a very charming and rather eloquent young woman), J. M. Rackstraw:

"This House wishes to place on record its gratitude to the people of Canada for their generous help to England through all the war years and especially for the help we have received here at Princess Alice School.

"Canada has sent us many gifts of food which have made a welcome addition to our wartime rations. We are deeply grateful. The fact that the people of Canada were thinking about us meant a great deal.

"Today we were honored by the presence of Mr. Sandwell of SATURDAY NIGHT of Toronto, and through him we are able to express our thanks to Canada. We trust that he will let the people of Canada know that the young people of Britain are grateful.

"The Young Democrats of Princess Alice School send their cordial greetings to the young people of Canada."

This document was entirely drawn up (and also admirably typed) by the Cabinet of the students themselves, and the proceedings of the sitting of their House which I attended were a most interesting evidence of the policy of encouraging self-government and self-development which is pursued by all the orphanages which form part of the system of the National Children's Home and Orphanage founded by Dr. Stephenson in 1869. This system has normally thirty-six branches in various parts of Great Britain, but nine of these which were in vulnerable areas were temporarily closed when I was there and their children transferred to places of safety. Nearly four thousand boys and girls are cared for, some three hundred of whom, largely from the Midlands, are happily and beautifully housed in the splendid group of buildings with their extensive gardens, farm lands and playing fields, which constitute the Princess Alice Orphanage.

As in all the other branches, the children are housed, not in a single big building, but in a very homelike arrangement of separate houses gathered around a central playing field. In each of these a group of boys or girls is cared for under conditions as nearly approximating normal family life as possible. Religion is an important part of the atmosphere in which the youngsters grow up, and a handsome chapel, in which clergymen of all denominations are welcome, is one of the chief centres of the community life.

There are no uniforms, and no attempt whatever to suppress individuality so long as the assertion of it by one youngster does not interfere with the rights and privileges of others. The girls are trained to become domestic workers, children's nurses, shorthand typists, and school teachers; the boys for carpenters, printers, boot-makers, painters, decorators, clerks, and gardeners. A considerable number of those who have been through the institution have eventually come out to Canada, and the records seem to show that they have all become useful and valuable citizens. The buildings of P.A.O. are fifty-five years old and it is a remarkable evidence of the advanced state of social science in England that so beautiful, well designed and homelike a group of structures should have been erected around 1890 for a purpose which in 1850 would have been thought to call for an edifice little better than a jail.

I visited in almost all of the home buildings, in which the children are grouped according to sex, and more or less according to age, and was deeply impressed with the happy relationship that evidently prevailed between the youngsters and those in charge. But the most interesting part of my visit was the meeting of the Young Democrats, in which the youngsters managed all the business by themselves, and transacted it according to the best parliamentary rules. Their public speaking was on the average decidedly good, and I rather think that when they leave the school their speech, in the matter of accent and vocabulary, will be better than that of the average English child of the board schools, most of whom seem to have two languages—one the correct English that they learn at school, and which they regard as too pedantic for ordinary use, and the other which is the dialect spoken by their parents.

The war has added greatly to the cost and difficulty of the work of the National Children's Home. I have a slightly stronger personal interest in the P.A.O. at Sutton Coldfield than in the other branches, so I here record the fact that subscriptions can be sent to H. C. Roycroft, Principal, at that address, as well as to the general office of the National Children's Home, Highbury Park, London, N.5.

Hon. Vincent Massey, High Commissioner for Canada, takes the salute at a march past of girls of the Canadian Red Cross Corps in Britain, after a church parade at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton Road, West, recently.

BAYS

HERE lies a bard. 'Tis very few regret
The silence of his puny lyre—and yet—
Some pity for the poor, tormented fool,
Content with nothing, walking by no rule,
Forever filled with that which would not raise
The soul of him, but vexed its nights and days,
Baffled, bemocked and kept him from his rest —
The flickering *ignis fatuus* in his breast.

JOSEPH SCHULL

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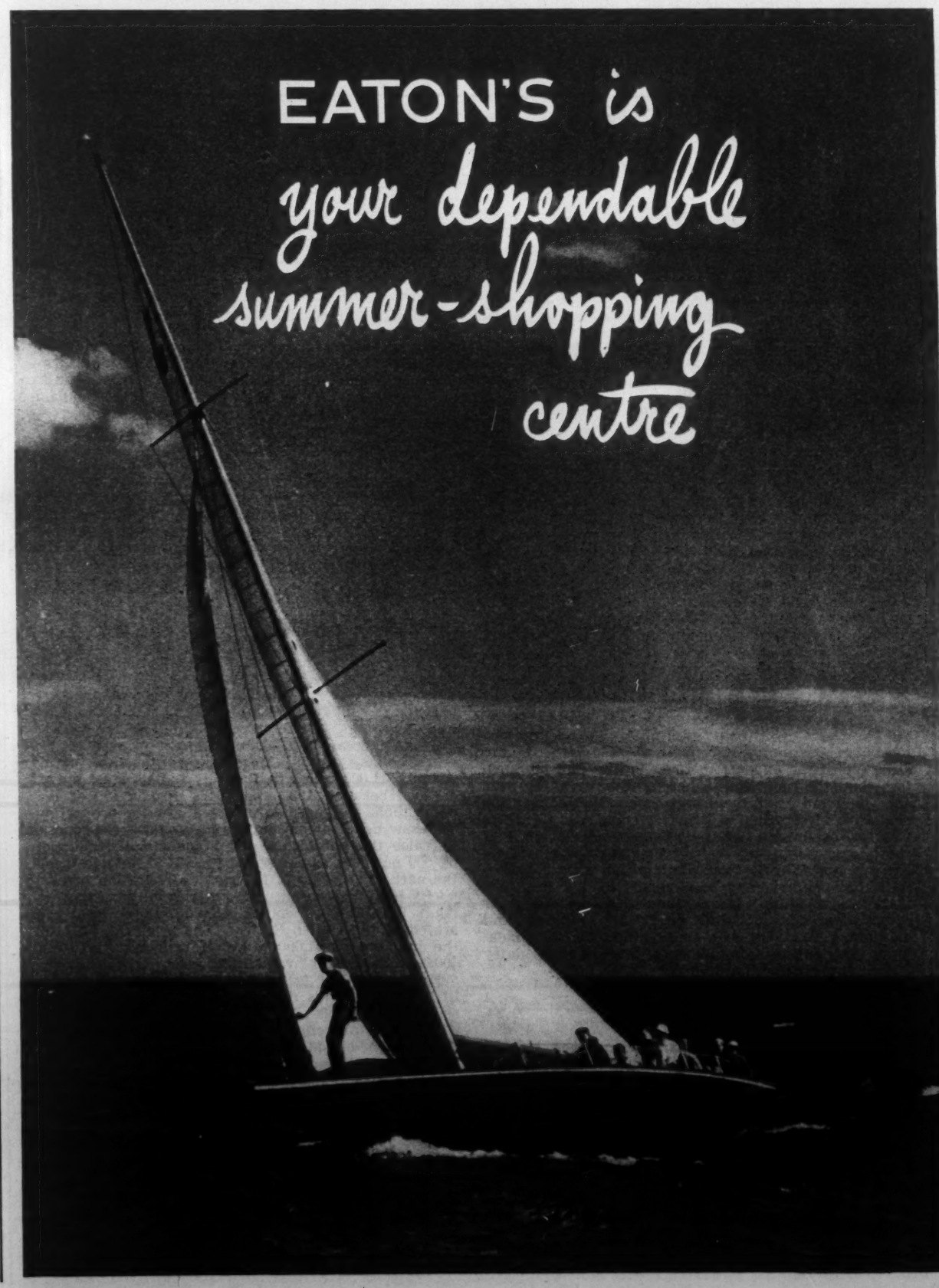


Dollar Revaluation Is Not Likely To Help

By B. K. SANDWELL

So long as the exchange rate between the pound and the U. S. dollar remains unaltered, the competitive positions of the two countries in bidding for Canadian trade remains exactly the same wherever our dollar is pegged. And instead of inducing larger imports from Britain, upward revaluation of Canada's dollar is more likely to result in larger imports from the United States.

IT IS difficult to understand the continued prevalence of rumors that the Canadian dollar is about to be revalued upwards from its present price of ninety cents American to a quotation considerably nearer to par if not actually reaching it. What would be the consequences of such a move?

Outside of long-term contracts under which prices are expressed in terms of one or other of the two currencies involved, the prices which actually prevail in regard to articles imported to or exported from Canada are for the most part fixed by world conditions as they develop from day to day, and are little affected by changes in the value of the Canadian dollar; that is, they remain the same in American dollars or British pounds, whether those dollars and pounds produce more or less of Canadian dollars as the exchange rate moves up or down. (The exception would be important if the long-term contracts were usually expressed in Canadian dollars, but they are usually not; American newspapers, for example, do not contract to buy Canadian newsprint at so many Canadian dollars per ton, but rather at so many American dollars per ton, so that newsprint follows the general rule, and remains at the same price in *outside* money whatever becomes of the Canadian dollar.)

To raise the Canadian dollar therefore means that the Canadian exporter, while getting the same amount as before of the foreign money for his export, gets *less* Canadian money in exchange for the foreign money. Where he got $1.10 for each American dollar, he gets only $1; where he got $4.40 for each British pound, he gets only $4. As he gets an unchanged amount of U.S. or British money (the prices being fixed outside of Canada and not much subject to Canadian influence), the net result is that a bushel of wheat and a ton of newsprint bring in ten per cent less in Canadian money.

The Canadian importer, on the other hand, *pays* ten per cent less in Canadian money for the goods which he brings in, and which are also for the most part priced on the world market with very little regard for Canadian influences. The change therefore adds to the difficulties of the Canadian exporter (for many of his costs are either fixed or capable only of very slow modification) and makes things correspondingly easier for the Canadian importer. It is quite impossible to see any object in bringing about this change at the present moment. It is true that in our relations with Great Britain, taken by themselves, it is desirable that we should become larger importers, without necessarily becoming any less active on the export

(*Continued on Next Page*)

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

India a Big Postwar Market

By P. M. RICHARDS

AS EVERYONE knows by this time, while Canada needs a considerably larger than pre-war export trade and national income to support her postwar social welfare commitments, she is confronted with the prospect of actually smaller exports to various war-impoverished countries, notably Britain, as well as the necessity of accepting more manufactured goods that would compete with her own much-enlarged manufacturing capacity. In this dilemma Canada is looking anxiously for new markets or the expansion of existing markets to take up the slack. Fortunately India appears to present big possibilities in this respect.

India is already a very important factor in Canada's foreign trade, rising in status until by 1944 she had come to be the third best customer for Canadian products and also the third most important source of supply for Canada. The total value of trade between Canada and India in 1944 amounted to a record figure of over $202,000,000—and this was 19 times the figure for 1938! Our 1944 exports to India were no less than 87 times the 1938 value, while imports were 3½ times. No doubt Canada's present exports to India are swollen with war materials and, as in the case of Canada's total wartime exports, may be considerably reduced after the Japanese war ends.

It will be remembered that Mr. MacKinnon, Minister of Trade and Commerce, stated that this country's total exports during the war have consisted of 75 to 80 per cent of purely wartime goods and only 25 to 20 per cent of peacetime goods. However, M. R. Ahuja, the Government of India's Trade Commissioner in Canada, thinks that the reduction in Canada's postwar exports to India is likely to be much less than the reduction in her total exports. He told the Canadian Manufacturers' Association convention that careful scrutiny of items entering into Canada's wartime exports to India shows that at least some of these goods may very well become regular peacetime exports, and that postwar planning in India indicates that that country may be expected to buy from Canada increasingly large quantities not only of consumer goods, including electrical equipment and appliances, but also road-making and factory machinery, agricultural implements, mining and dairy equipment and similar items.

Economies Non-Competitive

For example, 175 Canadian locomotives costing more than $15,000,000 have already been shipped to India and orders for 262 additional locomotives are understood to be in process of execution in Canadian factories. Similarly, orders for 8,000 to 10,000 railway cars for service in India have already been placed here. It is true that railway cars are now being manufactured in India and that plans are under way for the production of some 40 locomotives per year there, but the projected expansion of Indian railways is so great that it appears that India will long have to continue importing railway equipment.

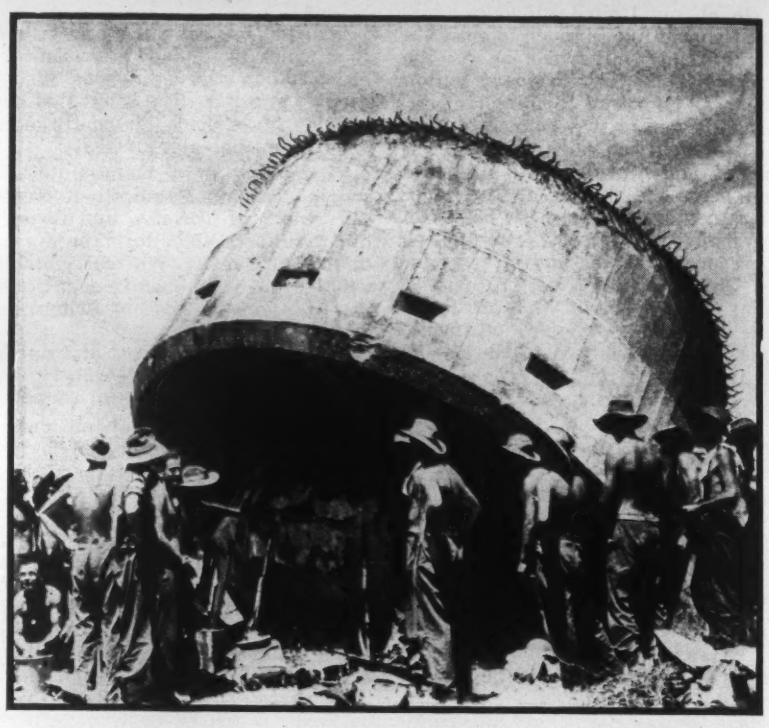
As regards imports from India, there again seems to be no reason, Mr. Ahuja says, why the present volume should not be held, if not actually added to. It is true, he points out, that some Indian products such as manganese and chrome ore, which have found their way into Canada in much larger quantities during the war, may be classed as wartime business, but expansion of the Canadian steel industry may require still larger amounts after the war is over. Mr. Ahuja sees good prospects that Inda will be able to supply at least part of the goods formerly imported from Japan to Canada, both manufactured and semi-manufactured. Belief that there is a bright future for expansion of trade between India and Canada is strengtened by the fact that the natural resources of the two countries are generally non-competitive. While Canada ranks first in the production of nickel, newsprint, asbestos, platinum and radium; second in woodpulp and gold; third in aluminum, copper, zinc, cobalt and silver, and fourth in wheat and lead, India, on the other hand, is almost the world's sole producer of jute; ranks first in the production of sugarcane, mica and hides and skins; and is the world's second largest producer of manganese ore, cotton and tea.

Fifteen-Year Program

Paul Wohl, writing in *Barron's Weekly* under the heading "India's Industrial Plans Open Vast Potential Market", outlines an economic development program destined to raise India within 15 years from a land of poverty to a major industrial country. India, he says, has already made much progress, particularly in the last few years. Between 1918 and 1939 her railway mileage increased 16,000 miles to a total of 41,000 miles, comparing with an increase in the same period of only 11,000 miles in Russia. India's steel output doubled between 1932 and 1942. Production of machine tools increased in an even greater proportion. The new development program, Wohl says, proposes to raise the net income from industrial production by 500 per cent as compared to 1931-32, and to treble the national income in 15 years. Generation of electricity is to be stepped up from three billion kilowatt-hours in 1943 to 108 billion, about half the total generated in the United States. The program calls for the building of 41,000 miles of railways in 15 and 400,000 miles of highways in 20 years.

However, Wohl fears that U.S. business will have little share in this development of India's economic resources "unless she is freed from the shackles which today prevent her from financing her industrial development outside the sterling bloc." He says that India has roughly $5 billions of frozen sterling credits which, partly at least, could be used for purchases in the United States, and in addition intends to borrow about $3.5 billions over a period of 15 years which, presumably, she would pay off with exports. Wohl is also concerned about the effects on India as a market of the strong trend there to increased governmental control of the national economy. These things, clearly, may likewise affect Canadian trade with India. But anything which contributes to raising the standard of living of the nearly 400 millions of people in India cannot help but contribute also to world prosperity and, not the least, to that of Canada.

Aussies Find the Going Rough in East Borneo



In East Borneo, Australian forces, pushing along the coastal road toward the Samarinda oilfields, are encountering savage opposition for the route has been heavily fortified by the Japanese. Enormous concrete pillboxes used by the Japanese were originally installed by the Dutch. This one was blown up by a bomb blast. Flame-throwers (below) were also used by the Australians in their all-out assault on Jap positions.

Below: Two Australian diggers examine a Jap bayonet mounted on a pole. This implement was used like a spear by Japs in night attacks, for it enabled them to inflict casualties without disclosing their whereabouts.

(*Continued from Page* 34)

side. But the larger part of our import trade is from the United States, and this form of encouragement to imports is far more likely to lead to increased expenditure by Canadians on goods from the United States than to increased expenditure by Canadians on goods from Britain. So long as the exchange rate between the pound and the U.S. dollar remains unaltered, the competitive positions of the two countries in bidding for Canadian trade remain exactly the same wherever our dollar is pegged; and the purely physical ease of importation from the States, due to proximity and style similarities and habit, is bound to direct any increase in our foreign buying into that channel rather than towards Great Britain.

Minor Redistribution

A change in the external value of the Canadian dollar really does little as regards current trade transactions except to redistribute part of the income of the producers of export goods and the consumers of import goods. It takes away part of the income of the producers for export, and gives it to the consumers of imports. The Canadian wheat farmer gets a price which is determined in Liverpool; if Liverpool will not pay more for Canadian wheat after the Canadian dollar has been raised (which it won't), then the Canadian farmer gets less in Canadian dollars for his crop. To the extent to which he is a consumer of grapefruit, he gets some of his loss back in reduced prices on that vegetable; but the Canadian farmer is not at ordinary times a heavy consumer of grapefruit or of any other imported article.

If the producers of export goods were getting too much for their output, and the consumers of imported goods were being grossly overcharged for their intake, there would be some justification for the proposed revaluation. But the government is actually extracting a great deal of the ten per cent premium on foreign funds as a special tax; and while the Canadian farmer is certainly more comfortably off than he has been for some time he is not generally accused of profiteering. As for the ten per cent extra which the consumer has to pay for his imported goods, the government is so far from disapproving of its economic effects that it is actually adding a special war exchange tax of ten per cent (over and above the exchange premium) on all imports from non-British countries.

The theory is put forward that ninety cents American is too low a valuation of the Canadian dollar. What determines, or who determines, whether a currency is valued too low or too high? If we were on the gold basis and the Canadian dollar were a coin nine-tenths the weight of the American dollar (which is a perfectly possible assumption; there is no magic in the word "dollar" to compel all dollars to be the same), then nobody would ever assert that the Canadian dollar was valued too low; it would not be the Canadian dollar but the general Canadian price level which would be too low, and we should expect the Canadian price level to adjust itself gradually to correspond (so far as tariffs and other influences did not interfere) with the American price level, but of course with Canadian prices at ten-ninths of U.S. prices to allow for the smaller Canadian gold coin.

With exchange rates pegged between the two countries, that is precisely what ought to happen, and eventually will happen, to the "lowness" of Canadian prices today. If Canadian goods are too cheap in U.S. money (regardless of whether that is due to our currency or our price level), the Americans will eventually buy more of them and so run them up. Why should we anticipate that not undesirable event, by deliberately pricing them up before the Americans have even begun to increase their buying? And especially by pricing them up by a method which automatically increases the cost of all the labor and all the fixed charges involved in their production, at the same rate as the export price, leaving only the imported raw materials cheaper than they were before the revaluation?

In the matter of securities the situation is admittedly somewhat different. If people get the idea that the Canadian dollar is going to be raised in terms of American dollars, they will naturally want to get claims to Canadian dollars in exchange for claims to American dollars, at the current rate, hoping to make a profit when the revaluation takes place. Much of the recent buying of Canadian securities seems to have been of this character, and the revaluation rumors may well be intended to create still further buying of the same kind. But if there is no prospect of revaluation, it is still possible for Americans to desire Canadian securities because the yield, or the prospect of profits, is valued more highly by them than by us Canadians ourselves; and when that happens the proper thing is to let them buy these securities until they have pushed up the price to a point where the special attraction disappears. If that process puts us in possession of an unusual supply of American exchange, we can always transfer it to the British, who have an almost unlimited need for it, and who will gladly pay for it in excellent British goods. Why describe such a situation as meaning that the Canadian dollar is "valued too low"?

NEWS OF THE MINES

Attention Returns To Midlothian

by JOHN M. GRANT

A RETURN of mining attention to the Midlothian section of the Matachewan area now appears likely as a result of a new gold find on ground held by Upper Canada Mines, adjacent to the discovery group which caused such excitement last summer. Spectacular samples carrying free gold have been brought out, but Upper Canada officials stress the importance of the structural conditions rather than the richness of the samples. The find was made following a detailed study of geological conditions and formation along the extension of the green carbonate zones traced from the Laroma property. A strong shear was opened for a length of about 800 feet and width of approximately 100 feet. This shear contained a series of quartz veins in carbonates and heavy pannings were obtained along the whole length, but commercial values were lacking. An examination to the south of the shear located porphyry —the first porphyry yet found in the section—and the first trench opened heavy free gold. An extensive program of surface exploration ad geological mapping is planned before a diamond drilling campaign will be initiated.

•

Midlothian and surrounding townships last summer were the scene of one of the biggest gold rushes in Ontario for years as a result of a discovery made by Feliz Roche. So far however, expectations of a new gold camp have not been realized, exploration to date having proved disappointing but the find by Upper Canada may bring about further and more intensive prospecting. Laroma Midlothian Mines, the company formed to acquire the discovery group put down a number of diamond drill holes and these failed to reveal anything of commercial value. Additional prospecting was done this year and recently a decision was reached to discontinue work. Many of the larger mining companies were interested in the

(*Continued on Page* 40)

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

B. B., Forest, Ont.—Of your mining portfolio the most attractive stock is KERR-ADDISON GOLD MINES. This is the outstanding gold development of recent years and expectations of an increase in mill capacity in the future to between 3,000 and 4,000 tons is reasonable. Depth development has been quite favorable with excellent widths and values being opened on the 1,900-foot level. Ore reserves at SISCOE have been declining steadily and the operation is now largely a salvage proposition. The company's working capital is strong and a widespread program of outside exploration is underway. It recently optioned the Rambler Mines property in Newfoundland, a gold-copper project where a substantial tonnage of ore is indicated. A noticeable increase in production has been apparent recently at BIDGOOD KIRKLAND due to the opening up of an entirely new area. The extension of the orebody found in the north-east part of the property on the 1,400-foot level has in drifting on the 1,550-foot horizon opened 90 feet of good grade ore.

P.W.V., Regina, Sask.—It was recently reported that ENGLISH ELECTRIC CO. OF CANADA's backlog of orders was the highest in its history, assuring a high production rate throughout this year. The company's operations in 1944 continued almost exclusively on the production of essential war goods, but with volume more than double that of 1939. However, under limited profit, increased labor and material costs, and firmly fixed ceiling prices on standard items, net profits for 1944 were slightly lower than in 9139 at $74,462 but did show an improvement over 1943 net income of $61,867. On the 41,796 shares of Class "A" stock outstanding at the end of 1944 the net was equal to $1.78 per share compared with $1.45 per share on 800 more "A" shares at the previous year-end. Total dividends of $1.00 per share were paid, reduced from $1.37 one year ago and $2.50 for the previous five years. A reduction in depreciation allowance from $241,115 to $197,263 more than offset a slight decrease in operating profit in the latest year from $378,588 to $359,843.

A. A. W., McVitties, Ont.—While no activity has been reported by LAKE CASWELL MINES for eight years, further development of the property is to be expected in the future. Four claims are held in McMurchy township, West Shiningtree area and from work to date a further test appears to be justified. A shaft was put down 500 feet and three levels established. Of the authorized capitalization of 3,000,000 shares 1,966,055 are outstanding.

D.F.H., Toronto, Ont.—Business of MOORE CORP. is continuing at a high level and prospects are good for the early postwar years at least. The company's shipments and operating profits in 1944 establisehd new records, in spite of the difficulties of

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Blow-Off Ahead?

BY HARUSPEX

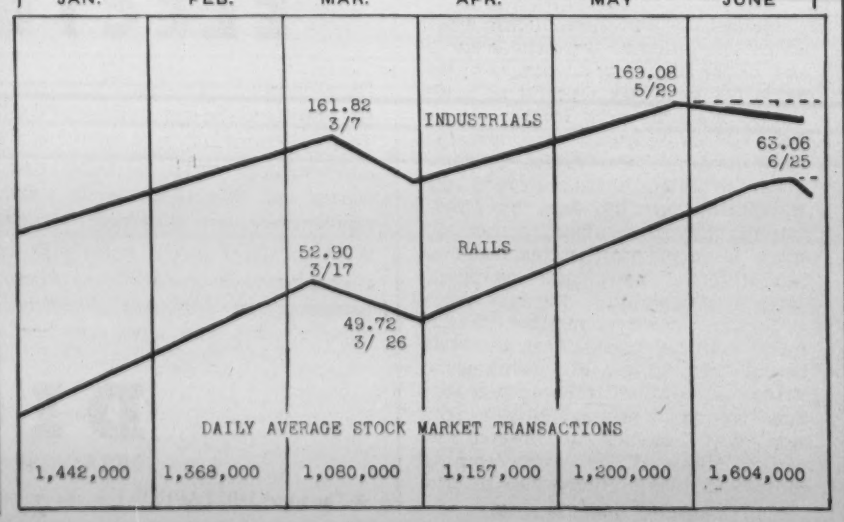
THE ONE TO TWO-YEAR TREND: Stocks, following their sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, have, according to our indices, been in a broad zone of distribution over the past two years preparatory to eventual cyclical decline.

THE SHORT TERM, OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND of the market is to be classed as upward from the mid-September 1944 low points of 142.96 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, 38.71 on the rail average. For detailed discussion of technical position, see remarks below.

From time to time, in the course of any advance, the stock market is subject to selling tests and is professionally judged, as to its underlying tone, by the response that follows. One such test was witnessed during the last week in June. A number of reasons could be adduced as to why this sharp break marked reversal, or, at least, correction, of the uptrend under way over the past thirty-eight months. For one thing, the ending of the war in Europe in early May certainly marked the point from which governmental expenditures of billlions of dollars will register progressive decline. As spending recedes, so will business, and markets have not often gone up in the face of a business downtrend. Again, the market's intermediate direction has been upward for nine months—a duration sufficiently long to encourage something more than a week or two of downside action. Thirdly, daily volume on the break was abnormal—greater, in fact, than on any day of strength throughout the entire bull period of over three years.

We must admit that both the economic and technical backgrounds, as previously discussed herein, broadly point toward a conservative viewpoint, rather than unalloyed optimism at this time. Nevertheless, at the present writing, we think the question may well be raised as to whether the recession of late June was significant, so far as concerns any present change in the main direction. In due course, the averages, in their joint action, will tell the story. Should both averages rally over the week or more ahead and, on this strength, should one or both averages fail to go above the recent highs, Industrials 169.08, Rails 63.06, then renewed decline, carrying both averages under the low point from which the rally was initiated, would look serious—particularly if volume climbed on the downside break-through. **This would be the downside zigzag pattern in the minor movement** by which Short Term and, sometimes, major reversals are set off. Meanwhile, or pending such a possible downside formation, we would continue to look for the 170/175 level on the industrial average.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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LEITCH GOLD MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 28

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a quarterly dividend of two cents per share has been declared by the Directors of the Company, payable in Canadian funds, on August 15, 1945, to shareholders of record at close of business July 16, 1945.

By Order of the Board.

W. W. McBRIEN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

July 4, 1945.

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obtaining sufficient manpower and supplies of paper. After providing for increased income and excess profit taxes, chiefly due to an increase in the United States profits tax from 90% to 95%, net distributable profit for 1944 of $1,507,052 approximated that of $1,530,661 for 1943. Increase in accumulated refundable tax, not included in distributable profit, was $350,000 against $322,750 in 1943. Operating profit for 1944 of $7,028,417 compares with $6,843,713 for 1943. Provision for income and excess profits taxes was higher, $4,908,525 compared with $4,679,900, to absorb 76.5% of the operating profit against 75.3% the year before. Net profit for 1944 of $1,507,052 was equal to $58.50 per share on the combined Class A and Class B 7% preference shares, and after preference dividends to $2.98 a share on the 442,280 common shares outstanding at Dec. 31, 1944. The net profit for 1943 of $1,530,661 was equal to $54.29 on the Class A and B preference stock, and $3.07 a share on the 432,082 common shares outstanding at the end of that period. A strong financial position has been maintained with net working capital rising $173,000 to $9,669,250 and total current assets of $14,919,262 included cash at $4,787,379 at the end of 1944. Total refundable tax of $1,007,700 has been accumulated. The company's postwar program calls for very substantial expenditures for plant and equipment as soon as controls are relaxed. The reserve for postwar adjustments stands at $1,900,000, having been increased during the year by $450,000, consisting of refundable portion of the year's excess profits taxes and premiums on funds from the U.S.

E.R.T., Portage la Prairie, Man.—With working capital of around $1,500,000 MONETA is in an excellent position to take advantage of any worthwhile propositions. It is participating with other companies in outside exploration and in a number of ventures apparently holding promise. These include interests in Goldhawk Porcupine, Wekusko Consolidated and Dominion Magnesium. Moneta also has a 50 per cent interest in Leta Exploration which has secured a number of interesting prospects particularly in the Indian Lake area, North West Territories.

D. H. M., London, Ont.—As LAROMA MIDLOTHIAN MINES has discontinued operations in the Midlothian area its speculative appeal is dependent on its securing a promising property. The company still has about $70,000 cash, capable management and will continue active exploration in some other field. Laroma Midlothian was formed to acquire the discovery group in Midlothian township last summer, a find which resulted in a heavy staking rush. A number of diamond drill holes were put down but these gave disappointing results and the property was further prospected this year before a decision was reached to stop work.

A. E. L., Saskatoon, Sask.—The recent improvement in the price of UNION MINING CORP. shares is attributable to its merging with Auriac Mines and Numaque Mining Co. to form a strong organization. Absorption of the two companies gave Union an asset position as at April 30 of cash $41,109; investments with a market value of $405,307; accounts receivable $1,353, while current liabilities were $110. Sales of 17,240 shares were recently made at 25 cents a share and an option given on an additional 100,000 at 30 cents a share, exercisable by Dec. 31, 1945. Shares of Union are now listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange.

Supertest Petroleum Corp.

PRIOR to the rationing of gasoline and increased taxation, earnings of Supertest Petroleum Corporation Limited were materially higher and relief from either, or both, should find favourable reflection in the company's profits. The gasoline ration has already been increased and further quantities will be made available to civilian motorists as the situation improves. Downward revision of present high rates of taxation has been indicated by Ottawa and the anticipation is that some adjustments will be announced late this summer, or early this fall. Supertest operates a number of outlets for the distribution of petroleum products in a concentrated area, purchasing its products from Canadian refineries. It is announced the company will have to make heavy expenditures in the postwar years for rehabilitation and modernization of properties, and a reserve of over $500,000 has been built up for this purpose. Balance sheet shows the company to have a substantial amount of cash on hand and loans and investments at the end of 1944, not included in current assets had a book value of more than $1,600,000.

Net profits for 1944 of $316,649 were equal to $2.77 per share compared with $273,982 and $2.38 a share for 1943. The improvement was due in part to the increase allowed in the standard base of profits by the addition of the increase in earned surplus since 1939. For 1939 the company reported net profits of $405,167, equal to $3.57 a share. Surplus of $3,102,067 at December 31, 1944, was an increase from $2,240,099 at December 31, 1939.

The company has built up a strong financial position which is not entirely reflected in net working capital as a substantial amount of funds on loan and invested in securities are not included in current assets in the official balance sheet. Net working capital of $388,694 at the end of 1944 was down from $680,562 at the end of 1943, but the decrease was more than offset by an increase in the book value of loans and investments, from $917,195 to $1,668,537. Compared with 1939 net working capital is up from $330,266 to $388,694 and book value of loans and investments from $58,280 to $1,668,537. At December 31, 1944, cash of $689,423 was included in current assets of $1,447,243. At the same date current liabilities totalled $1,058,549.

Outstanding capital at December 31, 1944, consisted of 7,841 shares of 6% Class B preference stock of $25 par value, 85,000 shares of ordinary stock of no par value. Supertest has no funded debt. The Class B preference stock is preferred as to 6% annual dividends and assets and is redeemable at $27.50 per share. Ordinary and common shares rank equally, with the exception the ordinary shares are non-voting. Dividends have been paid on the preferred stock without interruption since 1926. The current annual rate of $1 per share has been paid on the common and ordinary shares since 1931, with extras ranging from 25c to 50c a share paid in the years 1937-1942.

Supertest Petroleum Corporation Limited was incorporated with an Ontario charter in 1925 to acquire and consolidate a number of companies distributing petroleum products. The company operates in Ontario in the neighborhood of 500 service stations and owns a tank steamer.

Price range and price earnings ratio 1939-1944, inclusive follows:

	Price Range		Earned	Price Earnings Ratio		Earned
	High	Low	Per Share	High	Low	Per Share
1944	43	20	$2.77	15.1	7.2	$1.00
1943	27	18	2.38	11.3	7.6	1.00
1942	19	18½	2.64	7.2	7.0	1.25
1941	26	19	3.16	8.2	6.0	1.25
1940	34	26	2.87	8.4	9.1	1.50
1939	38¾	32	3.57	10.8	8.7	1.25
Average 1939—1944				9.3	7.2	
Approximate current ratio				16.2		
Approximate current yield				2.3%		

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939
Net Profit	$ 316,649	$ 273,982	$ 302,047	$ 360,393	$ 328,199	$ 405,167
Surplus	3,102,067	2,907,153	2,754,918	2,602,232	2,391,321	2,240,099
Current Assets	1,447,243	1,674,898	1,620,389	2,050,518	1,771,972	1,482,306
Current Liabilities	1,058,549	994,335	1,263,171	1,436,620	1,454,576	1,152,040
Net Working Capital	388,694	680,562	357,218	613,898	317,396	330,266
Cash	689,423	965,398	936,608	1,289,118	960,595	724,255

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THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 234

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifteen cents per share, in Canadian Funds, on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st July 1945 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Wednesday, 1st August next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on 30th June 1945. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board
S. M. Wedd
General Manager

Toronto, 15th June 1945

Standard Chemical Company Limited

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company has declared a quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter percent (1¼%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on the 1st day of September, 1945 to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of July, 1945.

By order of the Board.
G. MILLWARD,
Secretary.

June 28, 1945.

LOBLAW GROCETERIAS CO. LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the Class "A" shares, and a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the Class "B" shares of the Company have been declared for the quarter ending August 31st, 1945, payable on the 1st day of September, 1945, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 8th day of August, 1945. The transfer books will not be closed. Payment will be made in Canadian funds.

By Order of the Board.
R. G. MEECH,
Secretary.

Toronto, July 4th, 1945.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 35

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

Class "A" Shares

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors have declared a dividend at the rate of 5% on the paid up par value of Class "A" (Preferred) Shares (par value $20.00 each).

This dividend will be paid on or about September 1st, 1945, to holders of such shares of record at the close of business on Tuesday, July 17th, 1945.

By Order of the Board,
CHAS. C. JACKSON,
Secretary.

June 29th, 1945.
WINNIPEG, Manitoba.

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Public Relations Problems Receive More Attention in the Business

By GEORGE GILBERT

It is now pretty well recognized that the future growth and prosperity of voluntary insurance will largely depend upon the continuance of public recognition of the value of its services and of the reasonableness of the cost of such services.

While insurance is and must continue to be strong financially, public good will towards the business will not be based principally upon its financial strength but upon its reputation and record for providing needed coverage in as economical a manner as possible.

INSURANCE as a private enterprise has grown to its present dimensions largely because of the general belief that it furnishes a safe and satisfactory means of providing financial protection against certain risks which individuals as a rule cannot afford to carry themselves. Thus the individual may for a consideration transfer such risks to an insurance company, and the insurance company, in turn, out of the funds received from its policyholders and accumulated for the purpose pays the amounts due under the contracts when they become claims. The business is accordingly based on democratic principles, and is sound both socially and economically.

As far as the layman who takes out a policy is concerned, the primary function of an insurance company is the payment of claims. While the management may have other problems to deal with, such as the production of business, the underwriting of risks, devising of policy forms and wordings, making of rates, and the investment of funds, it is the claim practices of the company which are of major importance from the standpoint of public relations. As has been pointed out before, it is in the area of claims adjustments that the vast army of the insured are inclined to measure the value not only of the particular policies they hold but of insurance generally.

What Survey Showed

Following complaints made to Insurance Departments across the line not long ago regarding accident and sickness claim settlements, a survey was conducted by the Accident and Health Underwriters Conference which showed that there were only 12 complaints in the case of each 10,000 claims paid. While this undoubtedly showed a low percentage of dissatisfied claimants, considering the human element involved in the disability business, it nevertheless caused the public relations committee of the accident and health underwriters to recommend that in the settlement of claims the companies should meet the claimant more than half way and at the same time should abandon the use of technicalities.

Another recommendation was that personal executive attention should be given to complaints and policyholder inquiries. By this is meant that all policyholder complaints should be referred to a top executive for handling, as in this way uniform treatment would be obtained and also a clearer view of the sources of friction. For the same reasons the committee felt that policyholder inquiries should receive similar attention, because all in all it makes a policyholder feel better, whether he has a complaint or merely an inquiry to make, when he is answered by someone he recognizes as being capable of giving him a final answer from a position of authority.

Making new policyholders feel that they are closely and not distantly connected with companies carrying their insurance is now regarded as part of the work of those charged with the responsibility of creating and maintaining good public relations. Means at the disposal of the companies for this purpose include letters that are carefully and attractively written and which carry a friendly and human note, and also inclosures which are designed as carefully as the letters so as to afford the policyholder a real opportunity to know the company and what it is doing in the interests of its policyholders.

Most Effective Material

Of course it is recognized that all such material must be made sufficiently attractive and interesting that the policyholders will want to read it, otherwise it will be ineffective. It is the view of the public relations committee that simple, neatly designed messages will get through to the policyholder more frequently than any other type.

Maintaining the business on the books of a company after it is written is also regarded as important from a public relations standpoint, as lapsation is a creator of ill will and not good will, and likewise strikes at the very tap root of company building. The persistency of its business is now considered the best index of the vitality of a company. Efforts directed towards the prevention of lapses are therefore taking precedence over reinstatement efforts after the lapses occur.

In this connection, the committee points out that lapses start with the judgment shown by the company in the selection of its agents and with the judgment shown by the agent in the selection of his prospective policyholders. Real lapse prevention work should accordingly begin with the careful selection of agents, thorough training, proper prospecting, selling to fulfill needs, suiting the policy to the applicant, and a personal follow-up of all business written.

There is no doubt that the elimination of even a part of the present lapse burden would improve the business. Raising the standards for the selection of agents is one of the necessary steps to be taken, as there are admittedly agents now selling policies who are not a credit to the business. It is pointed out that as an agent is known by the company he keeps, so is a company known by the agents it keeps. It is a duty the companies owe to their good agents to weed out the unfit.

Another way in which an improvement in public relations may be effected is also not to be overlooked, and that is in the presentation of the annual statements of the companies to their policyholders and the public in readily understandable language. It is the opinion of the committee that to a great extent this means of promoting good will and understanding has been a neglected opportunity, although the matter deserves serious thought, so that the annual report may become a factual story told in simple every-day terms instead of a mere resting place for figures.

Maintenance of high standards in the writing of policy contracts is likewise regarded as of importance from the public relations standpoint. This calls for the elimination of trick clauses from the contract and making it as free as possible of ambiguities. The question of the phraseology of policy provisions has been discussed over a lengthy period, but the attitude and general indifference on the part of many of the companies may, according to the committee, not only prove a serious public relations problem, but also impede the growth of the business, by bringing about the enactment of legislation which will force upon the companies a standard form of policy contract, to which most are opposed on the ground that it would interfere with the right to contract.

It is contended that each person should have the right to protect his insurable interests as he sees fit and that this right should be as fixed as his right to protect his person. At the same time, the committee agrees that uniformity of policy provisions is entirely different from standardization of the policy contract. While not advocating the restrictions of the variety of coverages offered by any company or the fixing of the premium to be charged for the protection, the committee feels that there should be some uniform agreement as to the phraseology of the protecting provisions as well as the additional and restricting provisions of the policies, if the companies are to guard themselves against further government interference in business.

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1836 1945

EXTRACT FROM 109th ANNUAL REPORT
Consolidated Balance Sheet at 31st December 1944
(Sterling Converted at $5 per £)

ASSETS

CASH in hand and on deposit	$ 9,949,070
GOVERNMENT and MUNICIPAL SECURITIES British and Other	76,054,861
BONDS AND DEBENTURES Other than Government and Municipal	20,325,455
GUARANTEED & PREFERRED STOCKS	9,693,092
ORDINARY STOCKS	11,428,911
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE—from Agents Companies and Outstanding Premiums	11,617,184
REAL ESTATE	6,035,788
LOANS (Secured)	6,369,248
MORTGAGES	10,608,755
MISCELLANEOUS	1,372,330
	$163,454,694

Market Value of Stock Exchange Securities 31st December 1944 is in excess of Book Value, less the relative Contingency Reserve.

LIABILITIES

RESERVES	
For unadjusted Claims—Fire	$ 4,172,661
Casualty	4,468,620
Life	1,165,637
For unearned premiums—Fire	6,895,446
Casualty	4,082,106
MARINE FUND	14,775,724
LIFE, ANNUITY and END'T. FUNDS	74,847,011
DEBENTURE STOCK	3,191,540
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE	4,239,441
OUTSTANDING CHARGES, Reserves for Taxes, Depreciation, Investments, Contingencies	19,503,185
STAFF PENSION FUNDS	3,658,705
MISCELLANEOUS	742,437
	141,742,513
GENERAL RESERVE FUND	10,000,000
PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT	7,191,376
PAID-UP CAPITAL	4,520,805
	$163,454,694
SURPLUS TO POLICYHOLDERS (Apart from Life Funds)	$ 21,712,181
UNCALLED CAPITAL (Additional Security to Policyholders)	$ 18,074,745

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Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I am a regular subscriber to SATURDAY NIGHT and read with a great deal of interest your column on insurance. I have a daughter who is graduating as a nurse and she is becoming interested in insurance. Like all young ladies no doubt she expects to get married some time. Would you be good enough to advise as to the most suitable policy or annuity to insure security in later years.

—S. G., Regina, Sask.

A 15 or 20 year endowment or 20-pay life policy with a disability or waiver of premium clause attached would be a suitable policy for a nurse in my opinion. In case of her marriage at any time in the future, it could then be decided whether it would be advisable to continue the policy until it became paid up or to take the cash value, whichever then best answered her purpose. In the meantime the cash value would be increasing with each premium payment, and in case of total disability, with the waiver of premium clause in her policy she would have no premium payments to make during the period of total disability, or if she had a total disability clause in her policy, not only would have no premiums to make but would also receive a monthly income of a stipulated amount during the period of total disability.

Wage Demands Threat to Britain's Future

By GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

The widespread increase in wages in Britain, Mr. Layton says, has its elements of danger. For the most part the increases have not been a reflection of an improvement in efficiency.

Inasmuch as this means an increase of production costs it is particularly bad at the present time.

London.

THE obscurity which surrounds the delicate question of priority in the case of the chicken and / or the egg also invests the somewhat analogous problem of wages and prices. It is British practice to increase wage rates to match increased costs of living, but it is nobody's practice to prevent anyone from earning more money through the natural process of harder or more efficient work, irrespective of whether prices have increased or not.

In conditions where such wage increases are a corollary of an increase in the goods and services on which they can be expended there is plainly nothing but good in the matter. But wherever there is a scarcity of the avenues of expenditure, any addition to the pressure of money must tend to produce inflationary effects.

In such conditions of scarcity the question of the chicken and the egg must be examined with a new gravity, for any increase in wage rates, even where it is granted to conform to the accomplished fact of an increase in prices, can hardly fail to inspire a new price movement. And that movement, as all good trade unionists and "spiralists" know, is more than likely to lead to yet another wage raise. And so on.

April last was a good month for British wage earners. In Lancashire 200,000 spinning and weaving operatives were awarded flat-rate increases of 7s. a week for adults and 4s. for juveniles. Adding something like £3 millions to the labor costs of the industry in a year, this award cannot be regarded as any insignificant factor in a general price analysis, and is therefore a not-unlikely progenitor of a further wage claim in due course.

In the same month the National Arbitration Tribunal decided that all adult male time and piece workers in the engineering industry should have an increase of 4s. 6d. for a 47-hour week. If the engineering industry's rôle in resurgence demands—as it is likely to—the employment of two million workers, the addition to working costs will be of the order of £20 millions a year.

It is the national aim to secure the highest possible level of wages for British workers, and it is important to note that the only substantial criticism of these wage awards (and of the many others throughout industry since the war) comes from the disinterested economists.

The Standard of Living

They argue that a money wage is an index of a standard of living, and that its adjustment has no meaning except in terms of that standard. Further, that in order to secure the optimum standard of living in Britain, British production must compare favorably in its cost basis with production in the most advanced of its competitors.

This is, indeed, self-evident, and it would present no source of concern if it were certain that the productivity-per-man-hour in industry had increased collaterally with the expansion in costs represented by the wage increases, and would continue to increase.

But there is the rub. There is no certainty on this point. The Platt Committee had some unflattering things to say to the Lancastrian cotton industry, and the basis of its criticism would hardly be reduced by evidence of additional cost burdens without any indication of a compensating improvement in efficiency. And in both the engineering and textile fields—and indeed throughout all industry—the threat to liquid resources posited by wage increases at a time when adequate financial resources are a most vital need cannot be ignored.

It is, of course, generally possible to pass on part of higher costs to the consumer, but this is an unhealthy procedure for the most part, and is patently a stimulus to inflationary price movements.

The wartime speeches from the Exchequer were notable in their exhortation to wage-earners to exercise moderation in their claims for higher earnings, and it would seem to be time for the appeal to be renewed at the highest political level. For it is only by the exercise of the greatest diligence to enhance industrial efficiency, and to reduce costs and selling prices, that Britain will achieve both at home and in the overseas markets that expansion in the consumption of her products without which the brave new world for which we hope will elude our grasp.

NEW McKINNON INDUSTRIES APPOINTMENTS

CHARLES S. LOWE

RALPH H. SWITZER

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News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 35)

field last year and several of the properties have had some exploration without definite encouragement.

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It is possible the Geological Branch of the Ontario Department of Mines will carry out a survey of the district this summer. An aerial survey of Midlothian and portions of adjoining townships was completed last year at the request of the department of mines. The Matachewan district which is about 35 miles southwest of Kirkland Lake and about the same distance south of Porcupine, has geological conditions which for years have been regarded as comparable to those prevailing on the Kirkland-Larder Lake break. The discovery last summer was considered to be of major importance and the entire 36 square miles of Midlothian township was quickly staked. Dr. J. E. Thomson, of the geological staff of the Ontario Department of Mines, who visited the find reported it to be in an area of green bush with thick underbrush and moss-covered outcrops, hence, it was impossible to size up the extent of trend of the carbonate zone at that time. The find made by Roche was located in a zone of green carbonate lying along the contact between rhyolite on the south and conglomerate on the north.

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The east zone at the Giant Yellowknife property is to be opened first and a contract has been let for the sinking of the No. 1 shaft which should be underway by next month. The shaft, a three-compartment one, will be carried to an initial depth of 550 feet with levels at 200, 325 and 475 foot depths. All the equipment necessary for this first phase in the development of this property, which has attracted so much attention to the Yellowknife area, is either on the ground or will be shortly. The east zone has an indicated grade of 0.43 oz. uncut and 0.37 oz. cut across an average width of over 37 feet for a length of 600 feet. After allowing for 20% dilution a tonnage of 472,000 is estimated to a slope depth of 200 feet having a cut grade of 0.296 oz. There is an extension of the east zone about 500 feet long to the north of the 600-foot length.

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Activity in Doom township, adjoining Midlothian on the east, is reported by Doonson Gold Mines. A crew under E. J. Thompson is exploring the claims which are said to cover a large area of favorable geology. An x-ray drill is used to put down flat holes which are later blasted to provide deep rock trenches. While the staking was underway a heavily mineralized carbonate zone with porphyry intrusions was discovered and a trench blasted for 50 feet across the zone which appears to have a width of at least 200 feet. Channel samples across the 50-foot section returned values ranging to $4.20 without a blank.

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Crowshore Patricia Gold Mines with eight claims adjoining east of the Pickle Crow controlled Albany River Gold Mines, plans sinking of a shaft to a depth of 1,000 feet as soon as possible. A complete mining plant has been ordered for delivery by October. To date 10 separate shears have been located, three of which have been proven to contain gold values of commercial importance. The "A" and "B" by diamond drilling and the "C" by channel sampling. A program of 5,000 feet of diamond drilling is now proceeding on the "C" zone which gave high values on surface. About $90,000 has been expended on the property so far and the company reports approximately $160,000 now in the treasury.

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D. S. Tait, president of Privateer Mine, informs shareholders in the annual report for 1944 that he is hopeful of sufficient improvement in the labor shortage situation to permit re-opening of the mine before the end of this year. It will require, however, some months on intensive development to prepare the mine for steady production inasmuch as all broken ore was milled before operations were suspended in 1943. Reasonably assured ore was estimated as sufficient for eight months' operation at mill capacity. A property in the vicinity of Whitesail Lake in Tweedsmuir Park is being drilled and several other properties of apparent promise have been acquired. A net loss of $57,281 was shown last year.

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Excavation of the shaft is now underway at Wasa Lake Gold Mines in Beauchastel township, Quebec. Under the contract the shaft is to be put down 25 feet into bed rock, a collar provided and preparations generally made for the actual sinking job to 1,000 feet this fall. Plans are to sink with a small hoist to 500 feet so as to have work well advanced when the permanent hoisting equipment is delivered. It is however, not proposed to open the 200 or 1,000-foot levels at present. Levels will be opened at 400, 600 and 800 feet and shaft sinking and lateral development will be carried out simultaneously. Capacity of the shaft is to be 1,500 tons per day.

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Shaft sinking has commenced at the Rouyn Merger property, a consolidation of the East Rouyn, O'Neil Thompson and Hosking - Cockeram groups lying east of McWatters Mine, in Quebec. All preliminary work has been completed, a mining plant assembled and everything in readiness to deepen the shaft to 1,500 feet on the incline. First work will be carried on with a temporary plant but the permanent equipment, which includes a hoist purchased from God's Lake mine, will be installed as rapidly as possible. Eight levels are to be established at intervals of 150 vertical feet. Close to 300,000 tons of $7.50 ore has been indicated by diamond drilling in two lenses, with an average width of over 20 feet.

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A wide zone of heavy to massive sulphide mineralization carrying values in gold, copper, zinc, lead and silver has been disclosed by diamond drilling on the property of MacDonald Mines Limited, east of the Waite Amulet, in Dufresnoy township. Eight cross sections for a total of 15 holes covered a length of about 700 feet and indicated widths in excess of 400 feet. The zone has a known length of 3,500 feet and is still open to the east. Drilling is reported progressively better to the west. Stewart Troop, managing director, states the zinc sulphides are very consistent and high in places. Gold values are also consistent and run from .02 oz. to .41 oz. Copper assays have been more spotty, he states, but have gone as high as 8 per cent Silver is present wherever assays were run for it. According to Mr. Troop it will take a greaat deal of further diamond drilling to be able to correlate the results. A fourth drill has been ordered for the property. The company has about $400,000 cash in its treasury and in excess of 300,000 shares remain for further financing.

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As soon as the labour situation permits McIntyre-Porcupine Mines has plans for carrying development to greater depth. It is proposed to deepen the inside shaft 3,000 feet to carry it below a vertical depth of 7,000 feet from surface. The company also intends to expand the exploration of the porphyries at depth which have been found to be changing to a quartz crystalline structure containing good ore bodies. A mile and a half of ore averaging .33 oz. grade over an average width of eight feet has been developed on the bottom horizons.

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ISN'T IT THE TRUTH? *By Ti-Jos* **No. 78**

HELLO, BOSS! THE BAD PENNY'S TURNED UP, YOU SEE
BOB! WHAT A SIGHT FOR SORE EYES!
THANKS, SIR! HOW'RE THINGS AT THE OFFICE ?
LOTS OF CHANGES...YOU'LL HARDLY KNOW THE OLD PLACE
I'LL BET! WONDER WHAT'D HAVE HAPPENED, IF I'D STAYED HOME
THE JOB YOU DID HAD TO BE DONE
STILL, FOUR YEARS ARE A LOT OUT OF A MAN'S LIFE!
THEY'RE NOT WASTED BOB, AND...
WE'RE GOING TO SEE YOU HAVEN'T LOST THAT TIME. DROP IN AND SEE ME TOMORROW

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